BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

BACK STAIRS
He stole a necklace to prove his innocence of the crime.
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DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XIII NO. 25— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925 TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,666.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription at very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months rate if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
31st Jan.	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
..st April	DONGOLA @		8,083
1 ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPUR ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,, ,,	52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
28th Jan.	GAZANA ..	5,284
19th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8 986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	A Steamer* ..	..
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	DURENDA* ..	7 241
11th June	MORVADA ..	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
29th Jan	KIDDERPORE*†	5,334	
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
6th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER
25th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283	
4th Mar.	LAHORE*	5,252	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILIA ..	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA

* Cargo vessels only.

* † Cargo vessel, calls at Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
30th Jan. ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi
31st ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar
2nd Feb, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.
4th ,, ..	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. BOX ; 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Commandar.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Atago Maru.	S. Oya.	7559	11th Jan.	30th Jan
Toku hima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	12th Jan	30th Jan.
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	19th Jan.	1st Feb.
Rangoon Maru.	S-Tokunago	5059	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Shinsei Maru	.....	4740	15th Feb.	27th Feb.

*Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	360	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone —20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

GOKARN MAHA SHIVARATHRI, 1925.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS!

RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES!!

NO SORT OF INCONVENIENCE AT GOA!!!

PILGRIMS FROM THE GHATS.

For the ensuing Maha Shivarathri which falls on the 21st February next, this Company has made arrangements to run a Special Steamer this year on and from 17th February to 20th (inclusive) between Mormugao and Tadri (Gokarn) to convey Ghat Pilgrims. Steamer always ready to receive pilgrims arriving by trains! No trouble or inconvenience at Goa!!

Tickets issued at Mormugao at all times! No chance of anybody being left behind!!

PILGRIMS FROM BOMBAY ETC.

For Pilgrims embarking from Bombay. Special steamer will leave Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 15th February at 3 p.m.

Also the usual Fast steamer for Mangalore and coast will leave Prince's Dock on Monday the 16th February at 1-30 p.m.

PILGRIMS FROM SAVANTVADI AND KONKUN.

For the above Pilgrims the special steamer will call at Vengurla on Monday the 16th February.

SUITABLE SAILINGS ARRANGED FOR THE RETURN VOYAGE.

RETURN TICKETS AT 1¼ FARES. will be issued at Bombay, Vengurla and Mormugao.

LUGGAGE CARRIED FREE!!

GOKARN IS THE SOUTHERN BENARES!

PAY A VISIT THIS YEAR!

KILLICK NIXON & CO., Agents.

22551

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Misaki Maru	..	..	23 Jan.	2 Feb
*Shunko Maru	T; Konishi	6797	27 Jan.	8 Feb.
Shinnoh Maru	T. Yoshioka	4897	6 Feb.	20 Feb.
Amur Maru	M. Sekijo	7770	11 Feb.	24 Feb.
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4366	14 Feb.	28 Feb

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 335.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: Bank Street.

BRANCHES:

Byculla—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS.—May be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. LINDSAY, Secretary and Treasurer

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all [illegible] neral complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN 1925 CALENDAR 1926

With a 3 Coloured half tone Picture Price 2/- As.) (Postage 3/- As

Special Concessions up to 30th Dec 1924 to wholesale dealers only :—

100.....Rs. 10/8
1000.....Rs. 90/-

N. B.—A limited number only available.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT,

Thambu Chetty St. Madras. 7.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid. Shaikh Memon Street Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922.. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION,—(as at 30-4-22) :—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street Fort BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES,

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue ; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc., can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM LODGING AND BOARDING FOR Hindoos and Students

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle'" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMAN for Electrical Department, having sound knowledge in correspondence. Apply with testimonials. P. B. No. 671, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 22574

WANTED—A well experienced and a thorough practical CARDING and SPINNING MASTER in a medium sized Mill in Central India. Apply with copies of testimonials immediately to Box No. 670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A M716

WANTED—A Hindi knowing Law GRADUATE, who has practised at the Bar for about three years and who having non-co-operated has full faith in the present Congress programme and especially in khadi. Apply stating terms to BACHHRAJ JAMNALAL, 386, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A M694

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R591

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—TO LET—ROOMS in Bombay Improvement Trust Chawls, situated between Bellasis and Lobas Roads, opposite Byculla Club. Monthly rent for middle room Rs. 13-5-0, end room Rs. 17-5-0. Apply to the CHAWL SUPERINTENDENT on the premises between 8 and 10 a.m.
C 22536

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A match for a cosmopolitan high class gentleman. Minimum monthly income Rs. 5,000 which is progressing. Highly cultured, beautiful and young, Ladies thoroughly educated, accomplished, fair and bright, cheerful of any class or creed need only apply with their photo. Parsees in preference. Apply to Box No. 669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M715

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation. Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

G. I. P RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE
SAFETY FIRST.
ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that ELECTRIC TRAINS increase speed very rapidly and that to attempt to enter or alight from a train in motion is dangerous to life.

The railway staff have orders to prevent passengers attempting to board or alight from moving trains.

2. The coaches of Electric trains being wider than those of steam trains the following "DON'TS" are published for the safety of passengers.

DON'T STAND NEAR THE DOOR.
DON'T PUT YOUR ARMS OR LEGS OUT OF THE WINDOW.
DON'T STAND NEAR THE EDGE OF THE PLATFORM.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 26th January, 1925. 22572

TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort Bombay.
M.702

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME NO. 71.

ON THE BOARD'S CHOWPATI WEST ESTATE (PART OF) CHOWPATI SECTION OF "D" WARD.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, 1898, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

On or towards the West the Malabar Hill Hanging Gardens;
On or towards the South by the old Body Guard lines;
On or towards the East by Babulnath Road,
On or towards the North by Municipal land, bearing portion of New Survey No. 7298.

The area included within the limits of the Scheme and surrounded by a red line on the plan is 48,522 square yards, the whole of which is Schedule "C" land.

The Office of the said Trustees on Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (plan No. 256, dated 23rd day of December, 1924) of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of this Scheme.

Dated this 7th day of January, 1925.

R. H. A. DELVES,
Chairman of the Board.
22477

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS.

THE WATER SUPPLY to F & G Wards will be curtailed between the hours of 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on SUNDAY, the 1st proximo.

W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
22587

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that under Section 81 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, as modified upto 1st April, 1923, Musjid Bunder Road will be wholly closed to traffic in section from THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1925, and will remain CLOSED till the completion of the work of reconstruction of the road.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Dated 27th January 1925.
22583

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—An ENGINEER with experience of Refrigerating Plant on a salary of Rs. 125/125-5-150 p.m. Apply by letter stating qualification and enclosing copies of testimonials to the DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mechanical Branch, Foras Road the successful applicant will be required to commence duties on the 1st March. 1925.

(Sd.) E GORDON CAMERON
Deputy Executive Engineer,
Mechanical Branch.
22531

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

CONSUMABLE STORES & STATIONERY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of the above for the period from 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926. Printed forms and conditions may be obtained on application to the Store-Keeper. Latest date for receipt of tender 1st March, 1925.

Jamnagar, 23rd January, 1925. 22585

TENDERS.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY LIMITED.
(In liquidation).

TENDERS.

THE undersigned, with the consent of the Official Liquidator of Badham Pile and Company, Limited, invites tenders for the purchase of the new assessed property known as "Temple Bar", situate at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, occupied by Badham Pile & Company's shop. Tenders will be received at the Company's office at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, upto the 10th day of February, 1925. The conditions of and form of tender may be obtained on application at the above address.

HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY,
Mortgagee in Possession,
Badham Pile & Company, Limited.
22538

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

TENDERS for (1) Annual Repairs and Petty Works General Branch for two sections one containing, A, B, C and D Wards and the other containing E, F & G Wards, Coorla Deonar and Bandra Slaughter House buildings, (2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works Drainage Branch, (3) Colouring and White washing to Municipal Buildings, (4) Supply of materials for the year 1925-26, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 5th day of February, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy (the said amount will be refunded either on return of the tender form in good order or on submission of a bonafide tender) by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
22588

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the Right of skinning dead animals for one, three, five and ten years alternately commencing on 1st April, 1925, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay time) on the 5th February, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. They should be superscribed "Tenders for the Right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of Contract, Specification, etc will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27th January, 1925. 22534

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHAMARAJENDRA TRADING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above-named syndicate subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 16th day of July, 1924 presented to the Court by Messrs. R. S. Krishnakumar & Co., creditors of the said Syndicate and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 5th day of March, 1925; and any creditor or contributory of the said Syndicate desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Syndicate under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or Contributory of the said Syndicate requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Bombay, dated this 16th day of October 1924.

AMIN & DESAI.
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
M718

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE SUIT NO. 1266 OF 1923.
COOVERJI GANPAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
SHAH COOVERJI BHARMAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.
To,
SHAH COOVERJI BHARMAL,
The Defendant abovenamed,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above Plaint against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,915-9-6 together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of Kartak Sud, S. Y. 1979 (21st October, 1922) till Judgment Costs of the Suit and Interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and the Court has fixed the 14th day of February, 1925, for the hearing and final disposal of the above Suit, when, you are required to appear at 11-15 a.m. either in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, and in default the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 11th day of April, 1923.

Messrs. CHOKSEY & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
22586

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.
HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2855 of 1924.

VADILAL PARSHOTAMDAS and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
(1) T. Sadashiv Tawker, (2) T. Kirpashankar Tawker, (3) T. Jugannath Tawker, and (4) Shikharchand Savailal Javeri ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vadilal Parshotamdas, Nagardas Parshotamdas and Jivalal Gojamshey, the Plaintiffs in the above suit and in pursuance of the liberty reserved to them in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court in the abovementioned Suit dated the 16th December, 1924, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned Jewellery by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street Fort, Bombay on MONDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of the defendants in the abovementioned suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE JEWELLERY.

One Diamond Necklace with one Pearl and one Emerald.
Two Diamond Rings.

The above Jewellery will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

For further particulars applications should be made to Messrs. Dadhtary, Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Plaintiffs at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Tel. No. 2736.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Port Trust Wadi Bunder Duty Paid Warehouse No. 3 Shed, by order of the Bank:—
240 Cases Bright Iron Round Wire Nails.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON MERCHANTS.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Shed No. A, Alexandra Docks by order of the Bank concerned:—H. K & Co., 301/362, 362 Packages, 63 Iron Roof Trusses (for building roof) with connection sticks.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within three days from the day of sale. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc.

40 pieces closets complete

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

1 Fiat Motor Car 6 seater 4 cylinder 20 H.P. in perfect running order.
1 Wolseley Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder 14-16 H.P. in good running order.
1 Berliet Motor Car (French make) in good running order.
1 Studebaker Motor Car 6 cylinder 6 seater 15-20 H.P. in perfect running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes.

1 Motor Lorry No. 157.

On account of Insurance office concerned.

6 Canvas Motor car Hoods.

By order of N. H Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 2958 of 1922.
(Rehman vs. Jenabai).

4 Carts and 8 Bullocks.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BHAJIPALA LANE OR CHAKLA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bundeali Bhojabhoy, Karamali and Fazalbhoy Bhojabhai the mortgagee Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on the day of MONDAY, 16th February, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor Bai Hoorbai widow of Haji Sulleman Essa and the surviving mortgagors and Anifabai Zulukhabai and Mohomed Haji Sulleman by virtue of the power of sale in the deed of mortgage dated the 26th day of September, 1923, the following:—

All that piece of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Chakla Street, Bombay and containing by admeasurement about 364 square yards and bounded on the North by Bunjipala Street, on the South by property of Nagosi Ismail Moosa on the East by Chakla Street and on the West by a passage and registered in the Collector's Book under old No. 382 and 1278, New Nos. 6063 and 7023, Old Survey Nos. 875-876 and New Survey Nos. 2058 and 2059 and Cadastral Survey No. 457, under Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 460-461 and Street Nos. 132, 136 and 138, 144 and 1017.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Company, attorneys for the mortgagee at Bombay Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT DELISLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for Amratlal Amerchand, Bhaishanker Shamji, and Bai Premabai widow and administratrix of Velji Lhadhar deceased the owners and proprietors of the unmoveable property described below. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Friday the 20th February next sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras Tenure situate lying and being at Delisle Road containing by admeasurement 11,021 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 201 and 202, New No. 13727, Old Survey No. 387, New Survey No. 3428 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7261, Street No. 160, E Ward No. 7265 and Street No. 162, E ward No. 7266 and Street No. 164, E ward No. 7267 and Street No. 166, E ward No. 7268 and Street No. 168, E ward No. 7269 and Street No. 170, E ward No. 7270 and Street No. 172, E ward No. 7271 and Street No. 174, Delisle Road. Bounded on the East by the Delisle Road, on the West by the property of Essaji Tajbhoy, on the North by the property of N. R. Wadia and partly by the property of Mahomed Husein Manka, and on the South by the property of Simplex Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors, or to Messrs. Merwanji Sola and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p. m.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
THE GREAT CLASSIC FILM
The PRODIGAL SON
From the world-famous novel
BY SIR HALL CAINE
A beautiful and faithful version of the book which is known in every part of the globe.
A TRIUMPH OF FILM CRAFT.
A strong, emotional and essentially human story played by people who not only act their parts but live them.
The most beautiful and impressive Picture ever produced.
STEWART ROME AS MAGNUS
COLLETTE BRETTEL AS THORA
HENRY VICTOR AS OSCAR
THE FILM WAS ACTUALLY TAKEN IN THE DELIGHTFUL SCENERY OF ICELAND, FRANCE AND ITALY.
PATHE GAZETTE.

SPECIAL NOTE.
Owing to the length of this Programme the management can only show it twice nightly.
NOTE THE TIMES CAREFULLY.
6-30 and 10 p. m.
Prices:—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8, Ans. 4. INCLUDING TAX.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p. m.
LEE WHITE AND CLAY SMITH CO.'s
"POTPOURRI"
CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"WHISPERING CHORUS
With RAYMOND HATTON.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.
"THE FORBIDDEN LOVE"
With WARNER KRAUS.

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"THE FALL OF AN EMPRESS"
with COUNTESS RINA De LIGUORO.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
RIPON THEATRE
Corner Grant, Road,
For the Convenience of Officials
SPECIAL MATNEE SHOW
at 3-30 P. M.
On SATURDAY 31st January 1925
AND
On SUNDAY 1st February 1925 at 3 P. M.
Nand Kumar
Booking at the Theatre
Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
MAHARASTRA FILM Co.'s
"SHAH-LA-SHAH"
or
CHECK-TO-THE-KING.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE
"CHARKHA"
See the verification of it
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM,
In the Saurashtra Kinematograph Co.'s
Latest New Production
CHARKHA OR ANATHA ABALA
COMMENCING FROM
31st JANUARY 1925.
A picture which is The Picture.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Manchester, Jan. 7.—The promising inquiry which was such an interesting feature in the Manchester market at the close of the year 1924 has not resulted in any broad development of business, says the "Manchester Guardian Commercial". Perhaps it is too much to expect immediate results, but there are plenty of traders willing to voice their immediate disappointment. It suffices to say that fundamentally the situation is unchanged since our last report. In the first half of last week the Indian demand ran mainly on staple shirtings, and satisfactory lines were booked in some quarters. After New Year's Day, however, shirtings were neglected, possibly owing to the fact that for bulk shipments the April/May delivery is often required in Manchester, while the Indian dealer is not yet reconciled to buying so far ahead. The demand, however, veered into the dhootie section. Inquiry for medium dhooties became very active, and the effect of it was soon seen in the yarn market, where again immediate deliveries of counts like 54's are not too plentiful. The prices offered to not appear to have been anything to boast of, and, while many shippers looked upon the demand as quite sterile, others have obviously been able to place orders. Much of the business offering is still the subject of negotiation.

India has also been asking for light bleached goods and for printing cloth, but the holiday caused a serious disturbance in the interchange of cables. Karachi has even inquired for fine mulls, but without showing any sign of recognising the recent rise in the price of Egyptian cotton. The one section of Indian trade which is entirely dead is that for fancy woven fabrics. Trade in these qualities has been so active in other directions that deliveries have advanced far into the summer, and the Indian dealer is being taught the lesson that to hold off the Manchester market does not now entail the accumulation of heavy stocks which can be picked up cheeply at will.

Now that the re-establishment of the gold standard in London is so near to realisation more is likely to be heard of the fixing of the rupee. The rate has successfully maintained its value in face of the appreciation of sterling, and from the trading point of view stabilisation at a rate approximating to 1s. 4d. gold would seem to be eminently desirable, but the Indian Government is cautious. When all possible developments are considered this caution is justified, especially in a country which depends so largely for its annual income on agricultural produce. As long as raw materials remain so liable to wild fluctuations in prices so long will the fixing of the rupee be a highly uncertain venture.

The China demand has failed to gather any strength, for the casual inquiry for odd lines of staples is hardly worthy of mention. Shanghai auctions are going well, with prices averaging steady. Clearances large, but this is in anticipation of the Chinese New Year festivities, when auctions will be suspended for a period of three weeks. Silver, of course, is very weak, and this in itself makes trading difficult, while the establishment of the power of Peking in the provinces abutting on Shanghai has not proceeded any too smoothly. Singapore continues to buy steadily, while a few moderate transactions for Java are worthy of attention in this, the dead, season for that market.

Turning to the near East, one finds a moderate demand for heavy fabrics from the Levant. The leading shippers to Egypt bought well before Christmas, but others are still active in a moderate measure. The holiday week was not remarkable in the matter of local movements but stocks of bonded goods in Alexandria are much lower than at this time last year. This is perhaps none too reliable an index of the state of Egyptian trade, which is also admitted to have been in an inflated condition a year ago. The present situation at any rate is much more healthy.

For the rest, mention must be made of South America, which is gradually returning to the market limelight. The Continent and the home trade have this week been about as slow as the season of the year would suggest.

Amongst the probable sources of the cautious spirit displayed this week the unsteadiness of raw cotton must not be ignored. From an excessive optimism the New York market has begun to revel in bearish statistics. Several attempts have been made to run prices down, and between Tuesday and Tuesday March futures suffered a fall of about 50 points. This is not yet serious, and the market is possessed of a fair power of resistance.

The market in American yarns has remained steady on the whole, having absorbed a certain amount of strength from the dhootie demand. Apart from a few special transactions, however the turn-over is not large, and probably only just keeps pace with current output. The short-time programme is reported to be more strictly observed than at the beginning of December, partly because of a slight diminution of margins and partly owing to the pressure brought to bear by the Federation authorities. Opinion is now fairly strong against any immediate extension of working hours for it is felt that a greater measure of activity is required on the part of manufacturers before the yarn output can be safely increased. Exponents of this view are not necessarily insistent upon a scarcity of yarn before each step is taken towards full time. There are still plenty of idle looms, and it is a moot point how many of them could be filled if yarn were cheaper by a fraction. At present the chief obstacle to greater weaving activity is not so much the lack of weavers as the prevalence of sickness among the available supply of operatives.

JUTE.

Dundee, Jan. 7.—Since last Wednesday, and despite the holiday period, there have been further dealings in yarns. The inquiry has favoured heavies, and prices have been maintained. Though the figures for the raw material have varied a little they are nevertheless firm enough, and nothing can be said to have occurred calculated to dissipate the prevailing feeling of general confidence. When it is remembered that yarns were declining the improvement is seen in a truer ilght.

The cloth demand might be sharper, though that too has improved. That hessians are needed by the home trade is apparent from the inquiry, while among the foreign markets interested in them are Scandinavia, South America, and, to some extent, the United States.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, January-February, £42. 15s.; groups, December-January, £41. 10s.; red SCC. actuals £40 10s.; daisee 2, £41 5s.; lightnings actuals, £40 10s. tossa 2, £43 10s. Yarns: 8lb. cops. 6.25 (4s. 2d.) and 6.31 (4s. 2 1/2d); spools, 6.44 (4s. 3 1/2d.) sacking chains 6.56 (6s. 9-16d.); hessian chains, 7. Chested hessians; 10 por., 10oz. 40in. 5.13 (5 1/8d); 9oz., 4.75 (4 3/4d); 8oz 4.25 (4 1/4d.); floorcloth, 9 1/2 oz. 76in., 9.75 (9 3/4d.)

COAL.

Cardiff, Jan. 6.—The Welsh coal markets have made an inauspicious start with the new year. It is computed that half a million tons of shipping is delayed as a consequence of the recent gales, and the resultant effect is disorganisation to the market and enforced stoppages at many pits. On paper collieries are fairly well sold for a week or two, but the shipping shortage causes plentiful supplies of practically all grades to offer for spot shipment at "cut" prices on nominal quotations. The prospects are that the market will regain stability as the delayed tonnage arrives. Meanwhile fresh business offers sparingly, and although a fair inquiry circulates from the Continent, South America and the coaling stations, orders are slow to mature.

Among new inquiries is one for 100,000 tons of best Admiralty large for the Rumanian State railways, for delivery over the year. Best Admiralty large offers for spot shipment 27s.—27s. 3d., but for full January delivery prices are maintained around 27s. 6d.—27s. 9d. Seconds are in ample supply, with colliery quotations 25s. 6d.—26s. 6d., but second-hand parcels occasionally offer at 24s. 9d. to 25s. not much business passes in best drys, and there is more difficulty in maintaing 26s. 6d.—27s. Ordinaries are weaker for prompt at 24s.

Apart from a few leading brands, the general tone of the Monmouthshire market is weaker. Black vein large is unsettled at 24s. 6d—25s., with Western Valleys a shade easier at 24s. Eastern Valleys are weak and orders few. Best brands are offering at 23s. 6d. with others down to 22s.

Smalls are weaker apart from leading steam brands, which hold for 16s. 6d. Good bunkers are in good supply at 14s. 6d.—15s. 6d., while cargo brands are plentiful at 13s.—14s. Patent fuel is steadier and demand for best qualities moderately active at 27s. Ordinaries are slack at 25s. 6d. Cokes are in meagre demand at 30s. furnace grades and 50s. best foundry.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m on 22nd January, 1925.

Cotton	26291	Bales.
Wheat	12793	Cwts.
Linseed	3639	"
Rapeseed etc.	5175	"
Gingellyseed	7482	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	10854	"
Castorseed	4377	"
Rice	60467	"
Myrabollams	4241	"
Cottonseed	11508	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	3393	"
Juwar	174	"
Masur	707	"
Barley	133	"
Bajri	3676	"
Coal	5252	Tons.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

A meeting of persons interested in Psychic and Spiritualistic matters was held at Belgaum on 25th inst., when Mr. V. B. Deshpande presided. It was resolved to found a Research Society with a view to study and collect scientific and reliable knowledge regarding the spirits and spirit world. Mr. R. S. Naik (Psychology and Philosophy Padhye Prize-man) was appointed Secretary of the Society.

The Secretary requests on behalf of the Society all those interested to help the Society by becoming members and sending literature on the subject and communicating their experience to the Secretary. All inquiries and communications should be addressed to the Secretary, "Bogar Ves-Belgaum."

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that the Swaraj Party in the Local Legislative Council have earnestly taken up the question of unemployment of Bombay and the party is asking a number of questions at the forthcoming sessions. Unfortunately no resolutions could be moved on the subject as the time of the sessions will be occupied in the Budget but the party assures that resolutions will be moved at the July sessions. On behalf of the unemployed Mr. Jhabvala tenders the best congratulations of the Unemployment Bureau to the Swaraj Party on the step taken by them.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following passengers by the B. I. S.S. "Morvada" from London arrived in Bombay on Thursday:—

Alcock, Miss B., Armstrong, Mr. G., Brown, Mr. D. A. G., Brew, Mr. W. R., Brought, Mrs. T. D., child and nurse, Chapman, Mr. J. A., Chessell, Mrs. W. J., and two infants, Forbes Smith, Miss, Gilbert, Mrs., Hogarth, Mr. W. H., Hogarth, Mrs., Hayward, Mr. M. J., Holmes, Mr. Wm., R., Hughes, Mr. R., Hopkins, Mr. R. G. H., Kendall, Mr. S., Lane, Mr. L. R., Lane, Mrs., Mathieson, Mr. A. J., Maguire, Capt. R., Maguire, Mrs., Musgrave, Miss M., Meager, Mr. C. T., Peel, Mr. B. W., Peel, Mrs. and two infants, Pett, Major L. M., Pakenham, Mr. S., Pitt, Mr. H. F. G., Pickup, Mr. J., Readman, Mr. W.G., Robinson, Mr. W. J., Rasmussen, Mr. C., Rai, Dr. G., Thorne, Major W., Thorne, Mrs. A. C. D., Watt, Mr. R. N. E., Watt, Mrs., Winter, Mr. J. and Young, Mr. W.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 642
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 692
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 682
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 218
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.79-7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 88.85
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 92.80
London—Rome Liras 114
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market.

London, Jan. 27.

Tele. transfers 1/6 1/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 6. 11. steady
Bar Silver Spot 32 1/8 quiet.

New York, Jan. 27

Demand Bills 47950 yesterday's 479 37

London, Jan. 27

Rentes 3 per cent 48 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 27.

Stockholm	17.80
Christiania	31.33
Amsterdam	11.89
Switzerland	24.79
Belgium yesterday's	93.45
Athens yesterday's	281.00
Prague	161.50

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 28.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 1/4
Doc. Demand	
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	157
Shanghai	218
Japan	107 3/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

London, Jan. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 3890
Exchange on London in Germanny 20,139,000 m
Exchange on London in Italy 11527

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 27

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 21

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 4½ per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 4 per cent.
One Month 5 per cent.
Three Months 5½ per cent.
Six Months 5½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY.—
Very steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

Sovereigns ready 14/2/6
Sovereigns forward 14/2/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/8
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/3/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/0/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 75/8
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/11
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/8.

London, Jan. 27.

Bar gold ready d. 86-11
Silver ready d. 32-2
Silver forward d. 31-15.
TONE OF SILVER:—
Uncertain but steady at present. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jaauary 28.

Ready:—

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	22 3-0	22-3-0		22-3-6
Fagan	22 0 3	22-1 0		22-1-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—7—0
Fagan 0—9—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 28

Ready:—75-8-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Maha	73-15-0	74-10-0		74 9-0
Fagan	72-15 0	73-9-0		73-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—0—0
Fagan 0—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/2
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 96/13
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 97/13
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/5
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/14
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 Rs. 96.
TONE OF MARKET:—Steady.

SHARES.

The market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 74/8, Central 22/8, Eastern 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 430, Alliance 90, Apollo 16/8, Bombay Cotton 505, Bombay Dyeing 1157/8, Century 585, Central India 531/4, Colaba Land 160, Crescent 245, Currim 430, David 500, Dawn 660, E.D. Sassoon 1/9, Fazulbhai 1037/8, Finlay 885, Gokak 105, India Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 396/4, Jamshed Mfg. 127/8, Kastoorchand 130, Khatau 175, Kohinoor 1255, Luxmi Cotton 4660, Madhavrao Scindia 61/4, Madhowji 385, M. Petit 2650, Meyer Sassoon 135, New Great 443/12, New City 305, Pabami 370, Pearls 570, Phoenix 585, Premier 90, Sipoolay 230, Standard 1550, Swan 1250, Swadeshi 647/8, Tata Mills 167/8, Vishnu Cotton 1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 397/8, Alcock 202/8, B. Burma 318/12, B. Burma N.I. 72/8, Bt. Burma Petrol 4/13, B. Tramway 97/8, Bombay Steam 32/8, Bundi Cement 8, Katni Ordn. 50, Katni Defd. 150, New India Insur. 11/14, Shivrajpur 53, Tata Iron Ordn. 11, Tata Iron Defd. 27/8, Tata Hydro. 820, Scindia Steam 6.

SHARES.

London, Jan. 27

Hongkong Bank £2142
Chartered Bank £21 1/8
National Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £11 5/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

SHARE MARKET LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 28.

Apollo Mill	17	Morarji Goculdas	2775
Elphinstone	35	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	450	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4700
Alliance Cotton	85	Vishnoo Cotton	1740
Indian Dy.& Bfg.	227-4	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	7
E. D. Sassoon	1-10	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Wol'n Mill	17	Sassoon Cotton	41-4
Currimbhoy Mill	420	Sholapur	10500
Kilachand	6-8	Standard Mill	550
Koorla Mill	155	Hindoostan Mill	1090
Kastoorchand	127-8	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	93.12
Khatau Mill	170	Punjab Cement	2
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	inliq
Jamshed Mill	120	Union Flour	32-8
Jivraj Baloo	600	Oriental Life	480
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
Dawn Mill	660	New India	12
New City	305	Jupiter Ins.	6-2
Planet	31-4	Great India	10
Premier	87-8	Scindia Steam	6
Presidency	70	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning	630
Bombay Indstl.	16	B'bay Telephone	30-8
Birla	18	" Uganda	50
Madhavji	180	" Burma New	71-4
Madhaorao Scindia	60	Br. Burma Petrol	4-13
Maneckji Petit	2650	Tata Oil	9

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 90 1/16. —1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 9/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £78 3/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 —1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £117½ —½.
Consols 2½ per cent. 58 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. 49 nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 plus 1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 unchanged.

COUNCIL BILL AND T. T.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

"The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, January 27th was as follows:—

Total amount of tenders	76 lakhs
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Immediates at 1s. 6-1/32d.	20 lakhs
Immediates at 1s. 6d.	45 lakhs
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 6d.	10 lakhs

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

London, Jan. 27.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Drafts.

No applications were received for Bills.

DEFERRED TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 @ 1/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

January 28.

To-day Reuter reported 11 to 15 points higher in New York futures. The market opened easier but advanced at the close on Wall St. buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 8 to 12 points down. The market eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 27th inst. as under:—

"Market influenced by the report of excellent spot demand."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under same date as under:—

"Think that present prices are safe. Market shows an advancing tendency. It will cause considerable buying."

Messrs. Bruel and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson sable under date 27th inst. (5-45 p.m.) as under:—

"Recent liquidation has put the market in better position. Whilst we do not expect much upward movement, think some reaction is likely. Consider new crop positions relatively reasonable and suggest purchases."

In sympathy with a small advance reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 454½ i.e. Rs. 2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar Operators were buyers and the values advanced to Rs. 456. On scattered selling the prices gave way to Rs. 455½ at which rate the market remained steady for some time and closed at Rs. 456 on Commission Houses and Bazar Operators buying.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 456½ and going upto Rs. 456½ closed at Rs. 455½ at 6 p.m. on selling by Offices.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 438 and advanced to Rs. 442 on buying by Commission Houses. On general selling the market touched Rs. 441 and closed steady at Rs. 443. Fully Good M.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 385.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was limited to nice red leafy cotton only.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P. M.

Bombay, January 28.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	456 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	..	386
Fine Oomra	March	..	444 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 28.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine,	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	418	408	393
M. G. Oomra No. 3	477	467	457
M. G. Khandesh	472	462	447

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 28.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	456
Fully Good Bengal	March	..	386
Fine Oomra	March	..	443

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

New York Market, 27th Jan. 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.25	Mar.		23.40	+15
23.57	May	23.50—07	23.71	+14
23.79	Jul.		23.93	+14
23.68	Oct.		23.79	+11

New York spot on 26th Jan. 23.55; New Orleans 23.20 —10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on short covering and Wall St. buying. May highest 23.73 (2.37 p.m.) lowest 23.43 (10.28 a.m.) range 30 points.

Liverpool Market, 27th Jan. 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.42	Jan.			12.35	—07
12.52	Mar.	12.53+01	12.52 —	12.44	—08
12.65	May	12.67+02		12.56	—09
12.74	Jul.			12.64	—10
12.70	Oct.			12.58	—12
Egyptian 28.60	May			28.50	—10

Telegraphic market advices:—Market eased on American spinners in Lancashire balloting if to reduce working time 4 hours weekly from 16th February.

American cross rate 4.79 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 1500 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 Bales.
Universal Standard 12.68 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.75
New York 11. a.m —
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	23.19
May	23.50
July	23.72

New York Noon Call.—

March	23.20
May	23.52
July	23.71

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

March	23.19
May	23.64

Liverpool, Jan. 27

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	12.35—7
March	12.44—8
May	12.56—9
July	12.64—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Liverpool:—	Uplands	G.O.C.
January	12.35	—.7
February	12.35	—.7
March	12.44	—.8
April	12.48	—.8
May	12.56	—.9
June	12.59	—.10
July	12.64	—.10
August	12.62	—.11
September	12.59	—.13
October	12.58	—.12
November	12.53	—.12
December	12.49	—.13
January	12.47	—.13

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

January	30.75	—.15
February	30.05	—.10
March	29.55	—.10
April	29.00	—.10
May	28.50	—.10
June	27.70	—.10
July	27.05	—.10
August	26.55	—.10
September	25.90	—.10
October	25.50	—.10
November	22.70	—.35
December	22.55	—.35
January	22.50	—.35

Manchester Cloth Market quiet, occasional cloth sales.

Yarns:—Retail request, prices irregular.

(Continued on next page.)

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, January 28.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	425	..	4430
Bombay Cotton	505	..	505
Bombay Dyeing	1160-70-60	1162-8	65-1160
Century	580-72-8-85	582-8	90-583 12
Nagpur	530-32-8	532-8	36-4-531-4
Colaba	158-12-60	160	160
Crescent ex-divi.	242-8-46-4	245	246-4
Indore ex-divi.	392-8	392-8	97-8-396-4
Kohinoor	1250	..	1250
New Great	445	450	443-12
Pearl ex-divi.	560-70-65	573-12	75-567-8
Phœnix	565	..	585
Bharucha	108-12	..	110
Simplex	230-40-26-4	228-12	40-230
Swan	1300	[illegible]	1245
Swadesh	647-8	650	645
Paoni	368 8	..	72-8-370
Fazal ex-divi.	995-1007-8-5	1027-8	45-1037-8
Mathuradas	250	..	250
Tata Mill	167-8	..	167-8
Globe	50	..	50
Mysore	120	..	120
Madhavji	378-12-75	380	386-4
Finlay ex-divi.	885	..	885
Gokak	105	..	105
Edward Sassoon	186-4	..	186-4
Meyer Sassoon	135	..	135
Alcock	202-8	..	202-8
Bombay Burma Old	320	..	318-12
Bombay Elec. Tram	97-8	..	96 14
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	62-8	..	62-8
Bundi Cement	8	..	8
Central E. Mining	32-4	..	32-4
Indian Cement	37-8	..	37-8
Tata Steel Ord.	11	11	11
Tata Steel Defd.	27-8	27-8	27-8

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from previous page.)

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Jan. 27

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES —

January	12.42 unchanged.
March	12.54 + .2
May	12.67 + .2
July	12.75 + .1
October	12.71 + .1

EGYPTIANS.

March	30.25 + .60
May	29.20 + .60
July	27.96 + .60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

BROACH.—	
Good	10.60
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.60
BROACH.—	
Good	10.85
Fully Good	11.25
Fine	11.65

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 28.

	Ready quality.	Average Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
	Fine M.G.	400/410	..
	F.G.M.G.	380	..
Indian Punjab Fine	M.M.	400/410	..
"	F.G.M.G.	380	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	..	..
Wardha Hingh. Fine			
"	M.G.	465	465/470 ..
Nagpur ..	..	..	455 465/470 ..
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	460	460 ..
Pulgaon ..	"	455	460 ..
Dhamangaon ..	"	450	455 ..
Amraoti	"	445	450/455 ..
Khamgaon Akola	"	440/445	450 ..
Malkapur	"	435/440	445 ..
Khandesh	"	430	440 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. March,
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	.. 483
" Fully Good	"	..	.. ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	420	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	.. ..
Westerns	"	480/500	.. ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	480/500	.. ..
Cambodia	"	550	.. ..

AMERICAN MARKETS.—COTTON.

New York, Jan. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	37,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to Continent	34,000

Futures at New York:—

March	23.40 plus	.15
May	23.71 "	.14
July	23.93 "	.14
October	23.79 "	.11
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65 "	.15
Spot Cotton at N. Orleans	23.40 "	.20

Futures at New Orleans:—

March	23.39 "	.19
May	23.62 "	.12

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23.
Demand Bills 4.79.50
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 27

Futures at New York.—

March	23.40 + .15
May	23.71 + .14
July	23.93 + .14
October	23.79 + .11

IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 35,00,000 @ 1/6.009
On Bombay Rs. 30,00,000 @ 1/6.010

Tenders for deferred telegraphic transfers at 1/6 will receive allotment in full, and for immediate telegraphic transfers at 1/6 and above that rate will be accepted in full.

The total sales for the day amounted to Rs. 75,00,000

The highest tender received for deferred telegraphic transfers was 1/6 and for immediate telegraphic transfers was 1/6 1/32

The amount of tender to be offered for tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 27.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb sellers 70/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Jan./Feb. sellers 71/3.

Tone:—Firm with fair trade with Continents.

Australian Jan./Feb. sellers 69.

Choice White Karachi Jan.Feb. buyers 67/6.

Soft Red Karachi Jan./Feb buyers 66/6

Tone:—Firm with fair trade with Continent.

Club No. 2 Calcutta April/May quoted 68

Choice White Delhi Jan./Feb sellers 65/6

London, Jan. 27

Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. paid for Jan./Feb. shipment to Continent 70/3.

Cargo Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. paid for Feb. shipment to Continent 71/3 and for 65 lbs paid for Dec. shipment to Continent 71/1 1/2.

Cargo, South Australian paid for Jan. shipment to Continent 70/3, paid for March to Continent and paid for April to Continent 69/9.

Cargo, Victorian for Santa February paid for Continent 70.

Cargo, Choice White Karachi paid for Feb to United Kingdom 67/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January, 28.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Mill Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	62 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80	61 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	64 0 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 14 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 15 0	14 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 10 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 10 0
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	..
Mowrseed	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 8 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 7 0
Jira	16 0 0	..
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 11 3	
Linseed, May	14 2 0	
Groundnuts J/F	65 0 0	
Cotton Seed J/F	5 6 0	
Groundnuts F/M	67 0 0	
Castor Seed M-M	12 14 0	
Cotton Seed F-M.	5 6 0	

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 27

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Jan./Feb sellers £24 7/8

Linseed Tone:— Firm but little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net March/April done and buyers 49 1/8.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net May/Aug. paid 49 7/16.

London, Jan. 27.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed firmer with quiet trade paid for Jan./Feb to Hull at £22 1/2 and paid for Jan./Feb. to London £23 1/4.

Cottonseed Bombay Jan/Feb near value £10 3/8.

Castorseed Bombay Jan/Feb. sellers £24

Tone:—Firm and dearer but demand was quiet.

Rapeseed Toria Jan./Feb sellers £20 1/4

London, Jan. 26

Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for December January shipment to Hamburg at £25 and for Jan./Feb. shipment to Rotterdam at £20 3/8. In Wheat Cargo Australian for Jan. shipment at 68/6 and for March shipment at 68/9. In Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi for May/June shipment at 64.

London, Jan. 27.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £24 1/8 and In Linseed La Plata Argentine for Jan./Feb. shipment to London at £23 1/4 and for Jan./Feb shipment to Hull at £22 1/2 and for Feb./March shipment to Hull at £22 5/8. Linseed La Plata Argentine advanced on bear covering. In Rapeseed Toria for Dec./Jan. shipment to Rotterdam at £20 7/8. In Wheat, Cargo, choice White Karachi for Feb. shipment at 67/6 and in Wheat, Cargo Australian for Jan. shipment at 70/3 and in Wheat, Parcels, Choice White Karachi Afloat at 67/3.

BARLEY

London, Jan. 27.

Karachi Barley Jan./Feb sellers 44/6

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jan. 27

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Jan. 27

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March nominal 20/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 16/7 1/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 16/3.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 16/5 1/2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 16/6 1/4

RUBBER

London, Jan. 27

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb./March 17 3/4

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Feb. 17 1/8.

Tone:—Flat and lower speculative selling.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 28.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 0 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 13 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 13 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 9
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 8 6
"	No. 20	1 1 3
"	No. 32	1 5 6

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 27

Tin Block £263.

London, Jan 22.

English best Selected Copper £69 1/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £65 1/2.
Copper Braziers £84 1/2
Yellow Metal 8 3/16
Hard Spelter 30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 28.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	66 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		57 8 0
" " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2		66 8 0
" " to 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
American Copper 3 4 to 1,		66 4 0
" " 1 1-4		67 0 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, January 28.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Elphinstone and Century	1 1 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 8
Century per lb.	1 5 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 5 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 5 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 6202-6203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth × Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 7 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 5 9
Long Cloth Satin Oslender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
David per lb.	1 4 3
Edward Mohor per lb.	1 4 3
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 4 0
Salita:—	
Century per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 5 6
Textile per lb.	1 5 3
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 5 9
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 2 0
Phoenix per piece	6 2 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 2 0
Hindustan No. 905 per piece	6 8 0
Pearl Pebaney per piece	6 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 6 0
Bombay United per piece	7 2 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 0 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6 10 0
Gabrun No. 6124:—	
Pearl	11 8 0
Hindustani	11 10 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 27th January, 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 23rd January to 26th January, 1925	87732	96847	—8115
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 26th January 1925	1108555	1392081	—283526
Shipments for the bi-week from 23rd January to 26th January, 1925.			
United Kingdom	2416	1016	+1400
Continent	9811	18162	—8351
China, Japan & Coast Ports	59656	92594	- 32938
Total	71883	111772	—39889
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 26th January 1925			
United Kingdom	43887	83030	—69143
Continent	1136155	399079	—262924
China	28170	36157	—7987
Japan	520947	518662	+2285
Coast Ports	69911	1556	—9865
Total	707850	1055454	— 347634
Afloat in harbour,			
Europe	11106	18342	—7236
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	120363	10961	+29402

x Including 710 bales for U.S. of America.

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO.

LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

The following is the Liquidator's third year's report to the shareholders of the Ambaji Taranga Light Ry. Co. Ltd. (in voluntary liquidation):—

The last Report i.e. report for the second year of Liquidation was submitted to you in the general meeting of the shareholders dated the 22nd August 1923, at the Registered Office of the Company and this Report is for the third year ending 3rd January 1924. All the facts regarding the sale of materials of this Railway have been quite fully put before you in the last Report and since then the work of Liquidation has been well progressing. The last instalment of the sale proceeds of the assets of the Company was received on the due date i.e. 26th August 1923.

Since then the funds being sufficient legal advice was taken to take proceedings against some of the defaulting shareholders and the agents for recovery of the amounts due from them to the Company and the matter was taken up in hand immediately.

In case of some of the Creditors the question of Limitation having arisen affecting good many claims, directions of the Court were asked for and on that being received, the amount payable for most of such claims have now been finally settled.

Regarding the claims against the Agents; Agents had taken on account of what is called 6 per cent. Commission Account as flotation charges on the ground that they were entitled to the same. I on your behalf referred the matter through the Solicitors Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala to two of the best Counsels whether the view taken by the Agents was correct as I myself was in doubt. The records of the Company also show that the Directors had taken the same view as mine, viz., that the Agents were not entitled to this 6 per cent. The Counsels gave their opinion that it was a clear case for misfeasance and the Agents would be liable for it. Notice was thereupon drafted by one of the Counsels Mr. K. M. Munshi for both the Creditors case and the misfeasance summons against the Agents and was submitted to the Court. The hearing of the Summons came for hearing before His Lordship Justice Kemp for directions and His Lordship gave his judgment in favour of the Company by passing a decree of Rs. 28,193-10-0 against Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi with costs and a decree of Rs. 15,056-11-3 with costs against Mr. Nagindas Chunilal Shah in favour of the Company. The Summons against the heirs of the late Sir Bhalchendra Krishna, kt., was abandoned on account of legal technicality and in the interest of the shareholders, I refrain from dealing on the same at present at large as the heirs of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, kt., have filed a suit against the Company for the recovery of Rs. 26,923-9-9 with interest thereon at 15 per cent from 4-1-1921 as claim due to the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna on his account with the Company and the matter is still sub-judice. Before they filed the suit they were asked to produce their proofs supporting their claim; they said they had no proofs but they based their claim on the entries in the Account Books of the Company. This was not sufficient to accept their claim. Besides there was a further point, viz., of limitation affecting their claim. I have in my written statement counter-claimed Rs. 51,671-14-0 on account of misfeasance and Rs. 24,775 on account of Hundi transaction carried on by the Agents. In view of the above referred judgment the claim of Rs. 51,671-14-0 will have to be amended and reduced to Rs. 43250-5-0 (Rs. 28,193-10-0 plus 15,056-11/3).

There is a further suit filed by Messrs. Wagle & Company against the Company for an alleged loan of Rs. 15,000 said to have been advanced by them to the Company. The claim being disputed on the merits of the case as also on the point of Law their claim could not be admitted and hence the suit by them.

The summons against Doctor Popat Parbhuram was compromised and withdrawn on advice of Counsels in the interest of the Co.

This is all for this Report and I hope to put before you in my next report by the end of the next year the final Report of the Liquidation and close the Liquidation.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Quotations are:—
Braids Cotton Rs. 7-7-0.
Braids-Elastic Rs. 22.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-0.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. 8-12-0.
Sizing flannel 72 in. Rs. 4-14-0.
Bandings-rim-scroll, Rs. 1-7-6.
Bandings-tubular 2-3-6.
Bandings-spindle Rs. 1-10-0.
Bobbins Slubbing Wilson Rs. 49.
Bobbins Rovings Wilson Rs. 32-8-0.
Bobbins Ring twist 5" Ext. Japan Rs. 7-12-0
Bobbins-conical 5" Japan Rs. 7-8-0.
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8" Rs. 6-4-0.
Rope Rs. 1-15-6.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 27.

Means taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.936
Temperature of Air	79 6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66 5 "
Dew Point	64 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	57% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	79 6 "
Minimum do. do.	63.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N. ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	1.6 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Jan.					Jan.				
W.	27	6	13	25	8	27	24	0	21	5
		20	14	26	2		13	10	1	7
Th.	28	1	47	20	3	28	8	4	16	8
		14	2	17	8		19	47	16	8
Fri.	29	2	26	29	3	29	8	46	17	7
		14	48	27	0		20	29	18	5
Sat.	30	3	4	28	1	30	9	30	17	2
	Feb.	15	39	26	1	Feb.	21	11	19	1
Sun.	1	4	21	25	8	1	11	14	18	8
		17	59	24	7		23	26	21	9
M.	2	5	13	24	8	2	12	16	19	0
		19	49	24	6		..	..	..	..
Tu	3	6	23	24	2	3	1	8	22	4
		21	4	25	2		13	18	19	0

IMPERIAL BANK AND INDIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your valued columns, to bring to the notice of those interested in the affairs of the poor unemployed population of India, how their claims are being ignored by one of their own premier institutions.

It is not without the knowledge of the readers of the daily press that some time ago the authorities of the Imperial Bank of India advertised in a local newspaper that they would not, until further notice, entertain any application from outside.

Since then it has almost been the practice with the officials of the Bank to satisfy the intending Indian candidates with the time honoured reply, "There is no suitable vacancy." Does one imagine from this that really there is no vacancy in the Bank? But that is not so. It is only for the poor half-fed Indians that the Bank has no post to offer. For the Europeans the door is always open, and that is evident from an advertisement, in the January number of the Institute of Bankers of England, which runs as follows:—

"The Imperial Bank of India requires candidates for employment on its Eastern Staff. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 25, must be of good birth and appearance, and have had a Public School or Secondary School education; they must also have had at least three years' banking experience in a well-known British Bank. Applications, giving full particulars and accompanied by a photograph of the applicant should be addressed to the Manager, Imperial Bank of India, 5, Whittington Avenue, London, E.C."

Will the authorities of the Bank please explain, what is the meaning of the words "Eastern Staff?" Are the posts meant for their office in England? If not, what is the use of advertising there? Are there no qualified applicants in India? What is the propriety of the words "British Bank"? Are the Indian or other Eastern Banks not suitable for proper training?—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

Jan. 24.

NAVSARI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 26.

The Praja Mandal of Baroda State which was founded in Navsari some years ago, is to hold its next annual sessions at Billimora from the 7th to 9th proximo. The President-elect of the session, Mr. Ramlal H. Desai, has tendered his resignation of the post for some unknown reason, and a special meeting of the Executive Committee is to be held at Baroda to consider over the situation.

ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Mr. Firojsha Merwanji has charged Mr. Jirjibhoy Ruttonji Hilloo with causing assault and insult in the local Court. Accordingly Mr. Hilloo was arrested under a warrant, and was subsequently released on bail. The hearing of the case comes off on the 30th instant.

MEDAL PRESENTATION.

Dr. Nanoji Dossabhoy Desai will be given a medal, by the Suba Saheb in a Darbar to be held next month, for rendering service in the great war.

The Dispensary at Tavdi, a village near Navsari, is conducted at public expense. It will be now conducted by Government. A Parsi resident of Tavdi, it is reported, is to donate a handsome sum for erecting a building for the dispensary.

APPEAL FROM INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Chairman of the Bombay Red Cross Executive Committee, writes:—

The following paragraph has recently been received in a letter from the Superintendent of the Acworth Leper Asylum to the Secretary of the Bombay Red Cross Executive:—

"The lepers have now been provided with a football ground and Badminton courts and they would be most grateful for the following articles (not mentioned in your list):—2 footballs, 2 doz. shuttle cocks, 8 Badminton rackets."

As the articles required are naturally not on our Red Cross list of Hospital comforts, it occurred to us that there might be many sympathetic people among your readers who would be delighted to give some of these things (either in new or good second-hand condition) to help the inmates of this institution so utterly unable to help themselves.

If the articles were sent to the Secretary to the Red Cross, (1st floor), Science Institute, Esplanade Road, they would be delivered to the asylum most gratefully.

The Red Cross Society is also in need of old clothes for men, women and children. There must be many people thinking of going or leave very soon who would be pleased and relieved to get rid of numbers of such garments. If they send them to the Red Cross, they will be most welcome, also Magazines and Books (especially in the vernacular) and bed linen, thus clearing up their houses, with the added satisfaction at the same time of having an opportunity to do a kindness to less fortunate people than themselves.

GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT AT DADAR.

A meeting was arranged in the Antonia da Silva High School on 24th inst. A large number of ladies and girls were present. Lady Hayward, the Provincial Commissioner, presided at the meeting. She was given a salute by the Company of Girl-guides from the Convent Girls' School at the gate. Miss Hayward, the Provincial Secretary explained the aims and importance of the Girl-guide movement and informed the audience of the various measures and methods adopted towards attaining the same. During the course of her speech she said that the Girl Guide movement, if properly followed, was sure to help the girls in every walk of life either as wives or mothers, etc.

Lady Hayward expressed great pleasure to see that Dadar had at least one Company of Girl-Guides. She emphasised the importance of the movement and impressed upon the audience to spread it among the women.

The guests thereafter witnessed the games of the Girl-Guides. Lady Hayward conversed personally with a number of girls from the Indian Education Society's High School for Girls. She got ample response from them as well as from the teachers for advancing the movement. Her visit is likely to result in the formation of a company in the Society's High School.

IMPORTANCE OF SPINNING.

(FROM KHADI PRATISTHAN.)

In the year 1922 India consumed 404 crore yards.

Piece goods imported 109 crore yards.

Piece goods produced in Indian Mills minus piece goods exported 157 crore yards, looms 138 crore yards.

Piece goods produced in Indian hand looms 138 crore yards.

Total 404 crore yards.

The population of India is about 32 crores. The average consumption of cloth per head therefore comes to 12.6 yards. In "Khadi Manual" vol II P. 130, it has been shown from the figures of production, export and consumption of piece goods that the average consumption of cloth per head for the last seven years was 12.3 yards.

A family of five persons will therefore require 60 yards of cloth for one year. 2¼ chhataks or 12 1/2 tolas of counts yarn are generally needed to weave one yard of cloth. 60 yards of cloth are therefore equivalent to 9 seers 6 chhataks or 750 tolas of yarn. If the family spins at the rate of 2 tolas a day, it can produce 730 tolas in the year. But if the family spins at the rate 2 1/2 tolas a day, it can produce as much as 900 tolas i.e. 150 tolas more than what is required for clothing the whole family. Each member of the family is therefore required to spin only half a tola every day for which half an hour is quite sufficient provided that he has a moderate practice in spinning. This question has been throughly discussed in Khadi Manual Vol. II P. 131.

Let us here cite the instance of Sj. Jitendra Mohan Sen who has dressed himself in khaddar woven only from his own handspun yarn. He is a clerk and from the month of Jaista to the month of Agrahayana i. e. for seven months he had spun in his leisure hours only and produced 2 3/4 seers of yarn which gave him one pair of 'dhuties' two 'Punjabis' and two 'Wrappers.'

Let us not therefore hesitate to take to spinning which is the only means open to us of solving India's problem of cloth. We find from the figures of import of piece goods of the last seven years that India had to pay foreign countries 55 crores a year on an average. If we are to stop this incessant drain, we must revive spinning and this we cannot do unless we spin ourselves. If we spin charkha day after day and thus master the art of spinning, then and not till then we will have the right to ask others to spin. It is for this reason that the Congress passed the Resolution on spinning Franchise. A member of the Congress must wear khaddar and spin not less than 2000 yards a month. We therefore appeal to everyone of countrymen to enrol himself as a member of the Congress by wearing khaddar and beginning to spin, right earnest. Khadi Pratisthan will supply with the full khaddar of Bengal and every thing necessary for spinning. If you are willing to learn spinning, Khadi Pratisthan, 15 College Square Calcutta will make necessary arrangements for it.

FICTION OF "THE ONLY CASE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Lytton said in the Legislative Council that "the only case," in which the conduct of the officials was condemned by the High Court was the Mussalmanpura Bomb Case in which happily for the Bengal Police, the accused made a confession to his Excellency. He even says that by looking into the files as the Under-Secretary of State for India, he was *certain* of the guilt of the accused. This was before the confession of Narendra Nath Sen Gupta. All these materials were placed before the judges of His Majesty's High Court—two of whom were Englishmen—and they acquitted the accused.

Now for the only case. Sir Sankaran Nair said that there were a number of cases, in which the police officials were condemned for fabricating false evidence, and exhirting confessions of the accused. These cases were on record, for those who care to see them in the files.

Lord Lytton quotes a case, which happened in 1915. He wants to whitewash the conduct of the Police officials saying that it was "the only case" on record.

His Excellency replies on the infallibility of the evidence—the chain of evidence—of police spies. Let me quote the views of Lord Lytton's Ex-Minister, the old Sir Surendranath Banerjee. He said, in a speech at Caxton Hall in 1909 about such evidence:—

"And what is the character of these police. The *most unscrupulous* in the world (Hear, hear.) Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal, in the Court of Appeal, found that *the police had deliberately put a bomb in the house of the accused with a view of fabricating evidence*, and Mr. Weston, Magistrate of Midnapore, caused the arrest of the father of one of the accused with a view of extorting a confession." ("Shame") Lord Morely was prevailed upon to sanction such injustice. So is Lord Lytton, who has failed to reveal a single piece of evidence, against the arrested persons, all of whom he branded as "guilty"—before even the trial of his sham "tribunals."—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Amr-twady, Bombay 4.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

CHARGE OF MURDER FAILS.

WOMAN ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza

Emperor
v/s.
Hayatbai.

The Hon. the Advocate-General stated to the Court that in this case in which the accused was charged with murder he had gone through the papers and had come to the conclusion that there was no case made out against her and that therefore, a *matter proseeuti* should be entered in her case.

On this His Lordship directed that the accused be discharged and acquitted.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIMS AGAINST SHANKERRAO OF INDORE.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt.

Khimji Poonja and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
Sirdar Shankerrao B Ghavdekar Defendant.

The plaintiffs brought this suit to recover a sum of Rs. 20,304 alleged to be due to them by the defendant on certain share transactions.

The plaintiffs were share and stock brokers and members of the Nabi Share and Stock Brokers Association. According to the plaintiffs the defendants employed them as his brokers to effect transactions on his behalf in shares for various settlements from December 1922 to January 1924. As a result of these transactions the defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiffs the amount claimed.

The defendant was a resident of Indore and he alleged that the plaintiffs had filed the suit after learning that the defendant had got into difficulties with the Indore State which prevented him from having access to his books of account and papers. He denied that he had authorized the plaintiffs into several of the transactions on which the plaintiffs sought to hold him liable. He further contended that the transactions were void as being of a wagering nature and he denied that anything was due by him to the plaintiffs.

The Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant did not appear.

The Advocate-General pointed out to the Court that the defendant was the man Shankerrao mentioned in connection with the Malabar Hill murder. He was said to be in gaol at Indore. On the previous occasion when the suit came up for hearing he had appeared by counsel and was acting through his constituted attorney. It appeared that the constituted attorney was also in gaol now.

His Lordship after taking evidence passed decree in favour of the plaintiffs as prayed.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1925.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

T. and I. T. 35-24—Re Currimbhai Hassan Ladhabhay Hassan and another, Ibrahim Currimbhoy, Thakoredas and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

4047-23—Dubash and Co. Adam Noor Mahomed v P H Burn and others, J P Wallace and Co, Malvi M R & Co.

4538-23 Motichand and D, Bhagilal Mohanlal Jhavery v Bhaidas Pranjiwandas and others, Mulla and M.

1562-24—Merwanji K and Co., Jehangir Manchershaw Heeramanek v Ahmed Suleman Dinath, Payne and Co.

1382-24—Mulla and M, Dr. Shantaram Raghunath Shirgaoker v Bhagwandas Nagindas, Thakoredas and Co.

1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdulhusein and anr v The Kohinoor Film Co, Amarchand and M.

788-24—Captain and V, The Union Bank of India Ld v Khan Bahadur Kasam Rahimtulla and others, Dastur and Co., Ardeshir H D and Co., Tyabji D and Co.

3336-24—Mulla and M, Casamali Sufarali Versi Lalji and another v Jaferbhai Kanji, Vrajlal and Co.

2497-24—Merwanji K and Co, K S Dhondy and Co v Sadasiv Narsuji and Co, N D Bhatt.

2218-24—Motichand and D, vs. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd., vs. Habib Mahomed, Mulla and M.

2340-23—Kanga and Co., Carsondas Tejpal and Co., vs. Jamnadas Mangumal, Manubhai and Co.

2817-23—Rustomji and G, Maulvi Abumahomed Jaffer Valid Abdulla and others vs Ahmed Abdul Sattar and another Tyabji D and Co.

3430-23—Shah and C, Dhanji Vallabhji and another, Narandas Purshotam das, Mulla and M.

3410-23—Shah and C, Dhanji Vallabhji and another, vs. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mulla and M.

1790-23—Mehta L and Co., Lalubhai Lalchand vs. Moosaji Jafferji, Chitnis K and M.

2020-23—Jayne and Co., Canji Dwarkadas vs., Alj Mahomed Ali Abdul Rasool, Purshotamrai and Co.

SC. CT. 1729/22852-23—Amin and R, Gangabai vs. Nagindas Mulchand and others, Khandwalla and C.

3361-23—Jhaveri and Co., Chandulal Dalsukhram vs., Manilal Hakamsey, Payne and Co.

3383-23—Malvi M R and Co., Nanjee Purshotam Meghji Hirjee and others vs. N C. Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Vishambhardayal v Ramsarup Bissam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3723-24—Motichand and D, The Hindoostan Co. Operative Insurance.

2363-24 Payne and Co Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deorao Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co,

2874-24—Pandia and Co, N H Moos, Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Kanga and Co.

3769-24—Shroff and L, Kan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, W Dillan and another, Merwanji K and Co.

3130-24—Dharamsy D and Co, Ramjanan Jamalbhai Ebrahim, Yusuf Kasam Sumar and others.

2330-24—Tyabji D and Co, Dhakibai, Krishnarao Sunderrao and others.

3250-24—Malvi M R and Co, Vasanbai Lalubhai Pragji and Co, Dabholker and J.

940-24—Bhai Shanker K and G, Hormusji Sorabji, Moulabux Azzarali and others, Rustomji and G.

333-24—Jamsetji R and D, Abdul Husein Amirudin Goriawalla, Abdul Kadei Musabhai and others.

2656-22—Umwalla P and P, Hashan Premji, Doongersey Daya and another, Raghvaya N and Co.

2778-24—Kanga and Co, Premchand Virchand and others, Umersey Vrajlal and others.

2690-24—Mirza and M, Dagdoo Hari Satbhai and others, Ichabhai Lalji and others.

3882-24—Mulla and M, Bomanji Rustomji Contractor and others, Nawroji Dorabji Tanadia and others, Subnis and Co.

4312-23—Dallas and Co, Jetamal Narandas and others, Keshavji Mulji and others, Malla and M, Sukutankar and G.

3378-24—Dastur and Co, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsimgirji, Onwald Fids.

3380-24—Dastur and C, Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsigirji, A F Flynn.

2649-24—Chitnis K and M, Erachsham Jamsedji Hakim, Kabubai Morarji Goculdas.

1258-24—Rele and Co, Waman Laxman Patel Ramkrishna Gopal Pandit, Madhav and Co.

3847-24—Montie P and G, Natnubhai Bhukhandas, Gopaldas Kedarnath and others.

3864-24—Dadas and Co, Taherally Mulla Noorbhoy and another, Manekbai Curseiji Keshwalla and others, Little and Co, Vachha and Co.

3984-24—Mehta L and Co, Mahomedally Sultanali, Ranchoddas Narsey Vassanji, Vrajlal and Co.

4002-24—Shamrao M and H, Mulla Mahomedally Shaikh Sarafally, Vejhai Samant.

4014-24—Payne and Co, Sherbanoo, Moti Kula and Co, Patell and E.

3639-24—Payne and Co, Sarafally Mamooji, Ebrahim Abdul Khayum Ganjawalla, Captain and V.

3925-24—G B Pandya, Mulshanker Purmanand and another, Choithram Hindwalli.

4045-24 Captain and V, Purshotam Pranjiwandas Ganjawalla, Kadia Praga Lala and another.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4627-21—Payne and Co, Harthardas Guruprasad, Nandramuras Hiramand and others, Dikshit M and Co.

5080-22—Mulla and M, Naranda Ranchoddas Dwarkadas Ranchoddas and others Motichand and D, Raghvaya N and Co.

2550-24—Mulla and M, N H Moos, The Presidency Mills Ltd and others, Daphtary F and D.

5626-22—Thakoredas and Co., Dawoodbhai Esoofali and another v Asmaboo and others, Mirza and M, Jamsetji R and D.

1045-22—Mulla and M, Mistry Nanji Madhavji v Kallianji Haribhai and another, Payne and Co.

906-22 Ardeshir H D and Co., Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulamhusein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos, vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co

889-22—Unwalla P and P, Punjabai Nagin chand Hariram, Trivedi and Co Tyabji D and Co.

2213-22—Payne and Co, Perojshaw Sorabji Gazdar, Sorabji Bomanji Morris Mulla and M.

2050-22—Smethan B and D, Tukaram Yeshwantrao Meker, Hariba Samairam and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

35-22—Thakoredas and Co, Tarabai, Nagsi Punja and another, Surajmal and Co.

1865-22—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta, Tarabai, Thakoredas and Co.

3765-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abiechand, Jaisraj Hanuman Prasad, Malvi M R and Co.

1081-22—N C Dalal and Co, Haridas Mulji, Bejnath Hanandrai, Captain and V.

60-22—Khanderao L and M, Ramchandra Krishnaji Telang and others, Abdula Ahmed A Satar, Mulla and M.

65-22—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkabai Vadantram, Dattatraya Damodar Tamanker and another, Jamsedji R and D, In Person.

69-22—Mulji P and P, Bhikhabhai Motilal, Abdulla Alimahomed, M B Chothia and Co.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another, Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

101-22—Hiralal and Co, Thakoredas Manoria and Co, Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhavji and Co.

517-22—Kiralal and Co, Thakoredas Manoria and Co, Purshotamdas Hansraj and Co, Madhavji and Co.

135-22—Payne and Co, Gohara Begam and others, Haji Sultanali Shushtri and Co, Matubhai J and M.

138-22—Dharamsey D and Co, Vaghjibhai Tulsidas, Manibhai Hathibhai Patel, Amin and D.

156-22—Madhavji and Co, Harnandrai Baijnath, Gorakhram Haribhai, Sunderdas and Co.

197-22—Tyabji D and Co, Kisandagal Shivramal, Meghraj Rambux and others, Parmanand C and J.

O S 199-22—G B Pandia, Manilal Dipchand, Ambalal Bulakhidas and another, Payne and Co.

O S 200-22—G B Pandia, Manilal Dipchand, and another, Ambalal Bulakhidas, Payne and Co.

212-22—Pathare and Co, Jivraj Soombaji Raghunath Dutaji Waikar and another, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 44
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL
COMMERCIAL CAUSES

617-24—Dharamsi D and Co, Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi, Dwarkadas Premji and Co, Madhavji and Co.

866-24—Shroff and L, Kalkhasru Hormusji and Co, C A Gaya and Co, Daphtary F and D.

1370-24—Madhavji and Co, Dwarkadas Premji v Bhaichand Rupchand and ors Dharamsy D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2-25 Thakoredas and D, Bhanji Somji, Esmail Virji Madhani and another, Rustomji and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1301-24—Kanga and Co, Savirmal and Co, Chimniram Motilal, Mulla and M.

2776-24—Jhavery and Co, Chunilal Dagadas Dulabhdas Karsondas, Khandwalla and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co., Hemchand Jadhavji, v Meghji Jetha and Co., and another, Ramalal and Co., Raghvaya and Co.

4742-22—Ferreira and V, Jhaverbai v Shelukant Chabildas, Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

4099-24—Little and Co, Lever Bros Ltd, v Abdulla Rahimtullah, Pathare and Co

2292-24—Shah and Co, Suntokram Ramsukh, Raichand Gangaram and others Paralker and R

2147-24—Payne and Co, Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Khimji Lalji Amin and D.

1973-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Tribhowan vs Manilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

2847-24—S A Tyabji, Shivlal Katti, vs Mansukhlal Aghadbhai Ramanlal and H.

585-24—Malvi M R and Co, Durbabai vs Sarasvatibai, Khandwalla and Chh. Raghavaya N and Co.

3564-24—Dikshit M and Co, Madhavdas Vallabhdas and another, vs Jugjiwandas Narotamdas, Dubash and Co.

2789-24 Chitnis K and M, Suleman Moosa Madekia v Hamabai Nathoo Raja, Crawford B and Co.

1144-23—Dabholker and J N H Moos v Ramabai, Captain and V.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhai Kotwal v Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M, Bhimji and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpathbhai v Manecklal Vadilal and others, Jamsetji R and D, Motichand and D.

3210-24—Chitnis K and M, Dayabhai Jiwanji v Ramchand Mulchand, M B Chothia and Co.

3398-24—Malvi M R and Co, Shivasharanappa Veerapa Smadi v Ramsingh Doongersingh, Merwanji K and Co.

3506-24—Manekar and Co., Ramchandra Sukharam Golame v Sorabji Ardeshir Vachha Gandhi and another, Shroff & L, Rele and Co.

3601-21—Khandwalla and Co, Desai and Bhutta v Ranchordas Varjiwandas Shroff, Hiralal and Co.

3747-24—M B Chothia and Co, Wadilal Mansukhram, Bai Kautabai and others, Amarchand and M Manubhai and Co.

3580-24—Motichand and D The Hindoostan Co-Operative Society Ltd, Shanker Ram Krishna Khopker and others, Crawford B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 53
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSE.

3831-24—Vachha and Co, Ebrahim Karimbhai Lokhandwalla v Vithaldas Purshotamdas Attanwalla, Mulla and M.

2354-24—Motichand and D Durgadutt and Co v Hiralal Tansukhrai Kariwalla Sukhtanker and G.

327-24—Unwalla P and P, Hussanally Mahomedally and others, F Kamrudin Applicant, Lookmanji Ismailji and others, Jehangir G and B.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoreda and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Manekchand, Respondents, Amarchand and M.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dosa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

Re Arbitration Act, Re Laxmibai widow, Wadia G and Co, Re Laxmibai widow, Petitioner, Bhat Naranji Mulji, Respondent, Mehta L and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3118-20—Jehangir and S, Chimanlal Mansukhram Shah, Need and Co, Kanga Co.

2541-24—Crawford B and Co, Bhanji Deoraj, Moorji Hirji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4639-21—Daphtary F and D, Manchirshaw Dossabhoy Ghasiwalla, Louis Peltier and another, Crawford B and Co.

1274-21—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co, The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Madhavji and Co.

39-24—Ferriera and V, Revaram Ajaram, Bhagseth Balseth and another, Rustomji and G.

1470-24—Patell and E, The Great Western Electric Engineering and Trading Co, Chhotalal Mulchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

47-24—Chitnis K and M, George William Hudson, Mahomedally Allabux, Jehangir M and S.

94-24—Shah and Co, Ratanji Khimji, Atmaram Charandas and Co, Jamsedji R and D.

761-24—Edgelow G W and Co, Tulsidas Keshavji and others, Goswami Shri Maganlalji Gordhanlalji Maharaj, Soonderdas and Co.

603-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hiralal Badrinarayen Panalal Bhuramal N C Dalal and Co.

1210-23—M B Chothia and Co, Moti Pana and Co, Jainabai, Unwalla P and P.

1739-23—Ramanlal and H, Amulakh Khubchand Hiralal Chunilal and others, Manilal and K.

1594-21—Jamsetji R and D, Greaves Cotton and Co, Jamnadas Harprasad Thakoredas and D.

1944-21—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhaigat, Magniram Dehulal, Manubhai and Co.

1590-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Fatehchand Talmar.

1629-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd Hilda Marian Pahlam, Cragie B and C.

1650-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co Ltd, Bansilal Chhitarnal, Khandwalla and Chh.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Charges were framed on Tuesday, by Mr. Sant Ram, Magistrate, Lahore, against five accused in the Anarkali Bomb Case who are being tried for the alleged offence of forming a secret society with the object of driving the English out of India by means of dangerous weapons and for throwing a bomb in the Anarkali Bazar, Lahore in 1918 thereby inflicting injuries on two Europeans and eight Indians. All the accused pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned till the 5th February when the defence witnesses will be produced. A. P.

A largely attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Metcalfe House when His Excellency Lord Reading launched his appeal for moral and financial support of all the classes of India in an endeavour to remove the menace of leprosy in India.—A. P.

Sir Sefton Brancker's aeroplane in which Mr. Alan Cobham flew to Darjeeling to survey the possibilities of an air line to the hills and take photographs of the Himalayas returned to Calcutta yesterday after a flight over the Himalayas in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling in the course of which the aeroplane climbed to 17,000 feet. Mr. Cobham in an interview said: With the right machine such as we can produce at home I could fly over the top of Everest with ease"

A garden party was given by the Law Students in honour of Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour Vice-Chancellor Delhi University on the 25th inst, at Delhi. After the guests and students who numbered more than 40 had partaken of tea two nice 'Casidas' (eulogising poems) were read in honour of the chief guest of the afternoon. Mr. Mallik Abdul Hamid, the President of the Law Hostel Union then congratulated Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour on the richly deserved title that had been confirred on him.

The Working Committee of the Cow Conference met on 26th night at Delhi Mahatma Gandhi presiding. A scheme of organisation was discussed. Several other important matters were also discussed and the meeting was adjourned till 28th.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 28.

S S Birkenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.
S S City of Marseilles, Brown Southampton.
S S Kohistan, Holt, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

Jan. 29.

S S Sultania, Mirryless, Calcutta.

LOADING

Jan. 28.

Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Rassay, for Hamburg.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Romeo for Madras.
Steamer Homayun for Mauritius.

S S Birkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Birkenfels, 6331 tons, Captain F Bremner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Kohistan:—The T M Company's steamer Kohistan 2598 tons Captain Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Busreh, with ballast.

S S Egremont: The Volkart Bros. steamer Egremont, 5256 tons, Captain D Holt, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Sultania: The P G S N Company's steamer Sultania, 2758 tons, Captain J S Mirryless, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1925.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.

shed.

4 Naldera 8856 London, 31/1 M M & Co.
3 Naringa, 4101, NF, NF, M M and Co.
4 City of Newcastle 4462, K'chi, 31/1 K N & Co.
5 Atao Maru, 4670, Japan, 27/1, N Y Kaisha.
7 Karagola 3647 Africa 2/2 M M & Co.
7 Morvada, Karachi NF. M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4648 Trieste 1/2, L Triestino.
9 Foyle, 2952, N.F., 1/2, T M and Co.
11 Shunko Maru, Kobe N.F. O S Kaisha.
12 Homestead, 4122, N.F., 5/2, Vol. Bros.
13 Soudan, 4218, China 3/2 M M and Co.
13 Kohistan 2590 N.F. N.F. T M & Co.
15 Gazana 3191 London 29/1 M M & Co.
17 Chanda 3941 Genoa, 5/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Garada 3218 N F, N F, M M & Co.
1 Ischia 2470, Genoa 1/2 L Triestino.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 30/1, M M & Co.
5 Katina 2874 Antwerp, 31/1, L Edwards Ld.
6 Isareo, Genoa, 31/1/25, M Italiana.
7 Misaki Maru 2555, Kobe 4/2 O S Kaisha.
8 Cherca, 3319, Trieste, 28/1, M Italiana & N Co Ltd.
9 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, 28/1 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Armanestan 3230 Hongkong 30/1. A. Nemazee & Co.
14 Barpeta, Busreh 4/2/25 M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

1 Rangoon Maru, 3,638, Kobe, 4/2 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Muroran Maru, 3257, Kobe N F, N Y Kaisha
F Colaba, 3,899, Cal. NF, M M and Co.
G Gamaria 3232 N.F. N.F., M M & Co.
K Cl. Macintyre, 3053, N.F., 1/2, J Finlay and Co.
L Khosrou, NF. N.F., T M Co.
M Sunheath 3874, N F, N F, K N & Co
N Ceylon 3267, N. F. 31/1 Graham Trading Co. Ld.
P Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan N F, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 6th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mandala due about 9th February, Agent P and O M Co
Domala due about 23rd February. Agent P and O M Co.
Modasa due about 9th March, Agent B I S N Co
Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd February, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macquarie (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macindo due about 8th February Agent J F Co.
City of Exeter due about 30th January, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Hongkong due about 6th March Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 6th March, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Poona due about 10th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto due about 7th February, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.
Neidenfels due about 3rd February, Agent L Edward.
Reichenfels due about 13th February Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Atna due about 26th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk, due about 31st January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Pilsna due about 18th March, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th April, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Aquileia due about 3rd March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Jalapa due about 8th February, Agent Volkert Bros.
City of Aukland due about 14th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru, due about 31st January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Penang Maru due about 9th February Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shiunko Maru due about 6th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Amur Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Indus Maru due about 14th February, Agent O S Kaisha.
Shinsei Maru about 15th February, Agent N Y Kaisha.
S S Morioka Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 21st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 8th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 10th March, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 21st February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 7th March Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

28-1-25.

S S Naldera for London:—6 cwt bladders and Weasands, Jeena & Co. 50 cwt sarsodar fins, S H Joshi & Co.; 110 cwt. black pepper S A Jassons; 4 bundles lamp skins (for furs) H A M Showai; 9 bales Aloes Fibre, A Durst; 5 bales Lamb skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 10 cwt black pepper, D Valjee; 3 casks wet casings (1200 lbs) S M H Kadarbaksh; 43 cwt Dried casings, S M H Kadarbaksh; 26 bales wool, K Esmail; 2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 9 bales goat skins tanned, Meyer Nissim; 1 bale sheep skins tanned, Meyer Nissim. 76 cwt Amonds F and Jacob Fattal; 33 bales cow hides tanned P Hassam; 10 cwt Ganja I Fakirmohamed 35 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji.

S S Naldera for Marseilles:—100 cwt cashew nuts kernels, V Bhaskar.

S S Kohistan for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 6 cwt dried beef guts, Jeena & Co. 16 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 1865 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Pilsna for Constanza:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1306 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 330 bales cotton Th eBombay Co. Ld.

S S Navigator for Barcelona:—150 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 600 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld; 10 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Navigator for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton Vurdhman Bros. Ld.; 2000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt unstard seed, Volkart Bros.; 510 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. Ld.; 2000 cwt ground nuts, Strauss and Co. Ld.

S S Ischia for Naples: 6000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Isareo for Naples:—8000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Isareo for Genoa:—30 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Isareo for Leghorn:—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Rassay for Hull:—1980 cwt maize, Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros.; 9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros. 2700 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt cotton seed S. Joharmall; 2001 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 4000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Rassay for Dunkirk:—50 tons Peroxide ore, James Finlay & Co.;

S S Katina for Antwerp:—544 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Gazana for Hamburg:—2 bales wool, B Meyer & Co. 130 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Gazana for Havre: 500 cw myrabollams F F Campbell & Co. Ld. 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Chanda for Constantinople:—147 cwt. Mehdi Powder. S A Misree.

S S Lauterfels for Ghent:—21 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Birkenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Birkenfels for Bremen:—11000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—5000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss & Co. Ld.: 210 cwt cassein, M Bhuta & Co.; 9700 cwt ground nut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Morwada for Hamburg:—770 bales cotton, K Devchand & Co. Ld.

S S Homestead for Philadelphia:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer & Co. 87 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co. Ld.; 16 bales wool Deccan Trading Co Ld.;

S S Homestad for New York:—17 cwt. sheep casings, A Shustry; 100 bales sawri cotton, B Meyer & Co.; 65 bales Akund cotton, B Meyer Co.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Tokushima Maru for Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for San Francisco via Hongkong:—1 bundle woollen rugs, Grindlay & Co. Ld.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—1 bale cotton carpets D Chellaram.

S S Soudan for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Moji:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ld.

S S Misaki Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, N Manilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Kobe—504 cwt myrabollams, B Nazir & Co.

S S Atago Maru for Nagoya:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Yokaichi:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

S S Atago Maru for Osaka—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S S Muroran Maru for Nagasaki:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

28-1-25.

S S Sumatra Maru from Nagoya, Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:

S S Nagofa:—296 cases Porcelain, 59 cases glass ware, 25 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka—186 cases cotton yarn, 283 bales cotton yarn, 90 bales cotton sheeting, 150 bales cotton shirting, 76 cases cotton shirting 50 cases glass bottles, 48 cases glass bangles, 211 cases glassware, 47 cases porcelain, 40 cases porcelainware, 35 cases Enamelledware, 67 cases matches, 416 cases match boxes, 12 cases celluloid goods.

From Kobe:—50 cases Refined sulphur, 170 bales sulphur 128 bales straw boards, 157 bales cotton yarn, 300 bales cotton shirting, 25 cases cotton shirting, 33 cases Needles, 185 cases match boxes, 60 cases matches, 235 cases Refined camphor, 47 cases silk yarn, 51 cases enamelled ware 42 cases cotton hosiery, 14 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 35 cases porcelain ware, 80 cases celluloid ware, 103 cases glass ware, 20 cases celluloid bangles, 11 cases glass beads.

From Moji:—100 bales cotton sheeting.

From Hongkong:—50 packages Tea, 250 cases tea, 25 cases preserved ginger, 31 cases glass bangls, 30 cases preserves; 23 cases silk piecegoods, 7 cases silk, 84 cases cotton socks 1750 bales cassia, 50 bales canes 15 bundles China roots, 30 bundles star Aniseed, 75 bags sugar candy, 240 rolls earthenware 150 packages Fire crackers.

From Singapore:—67 packages rattans, 1734 bundles Rattans, 200 bundles sandalwood, 88 bundles gum Benjamin; 31 cases gum benjamin, 25 cases Milts; 108 bags coffee; 11 bags Gum Copal 494 bags Betelnuts, 723 bags Sago Flour.

From Colombo—33 bags Arecanuts, 70 bags plumbago, 27 bags corks 30 cases Vrmouth, 50 cases Brant.

From Canton:—340 bundles cassia.

S S Muroran Maru from Kobe, Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—

From Yokohama—76 cases silk goods, 20 cases silk yarn, 50 cases cotton crape, 150 cases Biscuits

From Tokyo:—116 cases confectionary 28 cases Toys 15 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagoya 100 bales cotton yarn, 197 bales cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton drill, 90 cases glass bottles, 94 cases glass ware, 783 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—83 cases cotton shirting, 275 bales cotton shirting, 75 cases cotton drill, 262 cases cotton sheeting, 156 cases cotton yarn, 102 cases cotton yarn, 35 cases glass beads, 50 cases glass bangles, 10 case Enamelled ware, 10 cases safety matches, 50 cases glass bottles, 300 cases brass circles, 2 cases brass wire 5 cases silk yarn, 164 cases match boxes 20 bags iron sand, 30 bags glass powder, 600 casks Red lead.

From Kobe:—15 cases Needles, 185 cases Glassware, 100 cases glass bangles, 35 cases celluloid bangles, 28 cases Enamelled ware, 20 cases bamboo ware, 20 cases silk yarn, 160 cases silk goods 45 cases match boxes, 70 cases safety matches 125 cases celluloid ware, 32 cases Toys 15 cases cotton, hosiery, 50 cases hair dress 22 cases cotton crape, 10 cases permanent crystals 10 cases cotton stitching 100 bales cotton shirting 100 bales drill 40 cases cotton drill, 157 bales cotton yarn, 152 pieces Lace.

From Moji:—25 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—960 bags Sago flour, 30 cases Lightning, 275 cases milk, 40 cases Kutmees 40 bags Dumar Patti; 667 bags betel nuts, 100 bundles Rattans, 27 bundles gum Benjamin.

From Colombo:—200 bags Arecanuts, 17 bags Copra.

S S Varna from Busreh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.:—

From Busreh:—44 bags Quince seed, 49 bags Almond kernels, 10038 bags dates, 1001 bundles dates, 5 bags specie, 89 boxes soiled notes and silver coin.

From Bushire:—3 bundles specie.

S S Comeric from New York:—Agents F F Campbell & Co. Ld.:—

From New York:—4 boxes Lubricating grease, 150 cases Lubricating grease, 120 cases Paraffine wax, 135 bags Paraffine wax, 1617 drums lubricating oil, 501 cases Lubricating oil, 726 barrels Lubricating oil, 474 packages Hurricane lanterns, 208 packages Globes 17 packages Medicine, 42 boxes Medicine 59 cases Medicine, 24 cases Book-binders cloth, 76 cases

SWELLING TIDE OF REACTION.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFIANCE OF POPULAR WILL.

NEED FOR A GRAND REMONSTRANCE.

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S SUGGESTION.

To the Annual Number of the "Swadeshamitran", English weekly, Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, its Editor, contributes the following article:—

The political crisis that confronts the representatives of the people in the legislatures of India to-day is one for which it is hard to find a paralled in recent history. The struggle between the bureaucracy and the people has reached a stage in which the country will require all the resources of its leaders to be co-ordinated and united in the endeavour to resist the growing tide of naked repression and reaction with which, apparently, the Government is determined to carry on the administration. That the country is more or less alive to this need would be apparent to the rulers, if they were not so thoughtless and short-sighted as they are, from the proceedings of the annual Congresses and Conferences held at the end of 1924. The establishment of unity within the Indian National Congress between the no-changers and the pro-changers, the establishment of cordiality between the Khilafatists who are of the Congress and the Moslem Leaguers in Bombay, the significant orientation that is taking place in the plans and programmes of not only the Liberals in Lucknow but also of the non-Brahmins in Belgaum, and the clear indication given by the Christian Conferences at Calcutta and at Bombay, asking the community to throw in their lot with the rest of their fellow-countrymen in the cause of freedom,—all these and many similar circumstances ought to leave no doubt in the minds of unbiassed administrators as to the trend of acute feeling and active effort in the land for the realisation of Swaraj. But bureaucracies, like the Bourbons, have always been blind to the signs of the times and Lord Reading's Government, who have now thoroughly identified themselves with the aims and policy of the steel-frame bureaucracy in India are continuing to place their faith in the policy of divide and rule, of intrigue and influence, and of the display of repression and coercion, to tide over the crisis. It is easy for them to persuade themselves by little achievements in these directions and to build hopes on sandy foundations. It is easy for mischief-makers to carry them tales by which the hopes of the rulers are being perpetually fed to the advantage of the former and the disadvantage of the latter. But wisdom, alas, never comes in time, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Lord Reading and Lord Birkenhead may yet shake off the stupefying influences that smother and kill peaceful efforts to substitute self-rule for autocracy.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

It was Desabandhu Das who, in his brilliant presidential address at Gaya, found the parallel to the present state of things in India in the days of the bitter Parliamentary strife between King Charles I. and the House of Commons. At that time he was concerned merely to point out the similarity in the methods adopted by the bureaucracy in this country to that adopted by King Charles I. and his advisers in the name of "law and order," "the good and safety of the kingdom" and "the defence and safeguard of the state" and such like pleas on which the suppression of the liberties of the people was sought to be defended before Parliament as well as the courts. Since 1924, the Swarajya party of the Congress has, in my opinion, attempted to carry further the parallel to the state of things in which the people of England then stood, by capturing the legislatures, where they, as representatives of the people, are struggling to assert their authority, as the Commons did of old, in the vindication of the liberties and the rights of the people. The Commons, in those eventful days, met the assertions of arbitrary authority to tax and to legislate at the pleasure of the executive authority, (i.e., the King), in the name of "public safety," or of "law and order," by the very methods which the Swarajists have striven to follow, viz., by a refusal to vote supplies unless grievances were redressed. The Government in India, as King Charles in those days, have proceeded to retort by raising taxes on their own authority, and enforcing lawless laws to put agitators in prison and enforcing rigorous repression. It will be interesting, therefore, to enquire what is to be the reply of the people's representatives to this definitely defiant attitude on the part of the Executive Government and see if we can get any suggestive parallel from the history of that period. There is now no dispute as to the fact that the attitude of the Government to the demands of the people in the legislatures, has been defiant. If there was any doubt on this matter, or differences of opinion as to its extent, it has all been set at rest by recent happenings. I believe that all political parties in the country, except pretended ones set up for the benefit of the bureaucracy by mischief-makers, are now agreed that the Government is definitely launched on a policy of *non-possumus* and of defiance and denial of the demands of the people and are attempting to enforce this policy by measures of repression and coercion which are ostensibly aimed at anarchic conspirators, but are in the result employed against that section of constitutional politicians who are putting up the strongest, peaceful and legitimate fight for the achievement of Swaraj.

GOVERNMENT'S DEFIANCE.

In order, however, to clarify the facts of the situation in this respect and to comprehend more clearly the position taken by the Government as against the people's demands, as formulated jointly by the Swarajists and the Nationalists in the legislatures, they may be briefly summarised as follows—

1. The people have declared that dyarchy has failed and demanded that the real elements of full self-government should be immediately established, and that for this purpose a Round Table Conference should be summoned by the Government. This has been refused, but the Labour Government attempted to gloss the matter over by agreeing to the appointment of a departmental committee of inquiry, with terms of reference hopelessly vague and undefined. This inquiry has subsequently turned out to be an instrument for finding out the best means of filling up the deficiencies in the assertion of autocratic power with which the Government of India Act abounds. The promise of leaving open the door to further inquiry as to progress outside the Act which Lord Olivier even now declares to have been the aim of the Labour Government, has been frankly given up by Lord Reading's Government after it had done its duty when Labour was in office. The Viceroy in his recent pronouncements has indeed been repeatedly impressing on the public the entirely limited and specific scope of this inquiry and has left no doubt as to the defiant intentions of his Government, so far as the substantial issue is concerned.

2. The people's representatives demanded a general economic enquiry into the condition of the people and into the causes of economic distress and poverty that is stalking through the land in increasing proportions. The Government have answered it by appointing a Committee on taxation for the purpose *inter alia* of exploring the possibilities of fresh or further taxable sources in the land.

3. The people demanded the freeing of Indian industries from the shackles of foreign exploitation by the removal of countervailing excise duties on Indian cotton goods and by the imposition of adequate protective duties for the benefit of the Indian iron and steel industry. The Government have answered it by refusing to do the former and by imposing inadequate duties on foreign steel which has only swelled its exchequer, but has not relieved this great and struggling industry.

4. The people have demanded, for years, relief from the burdens of a costly alien bureaucracy and the maintenance of the civil services in the country entirely on an Indian basis and controlled by ministers and administrators responsible to the legislature. The Government have answered this by accepting the Lee Commission's recommendations almost *in toto* and increasing the emoluments of the European services to the full extent of their demand and to the tune of an aggregate total extra annual recurring expenditure of one to one and a quarter crores.

5. Repeated demands have been made for reducing the huge military burden imposed on India which swallows more than one-third of the total revenues of the country and also to Indianise the army and enable the people to defend themselves, instead of depending upon a foreign military establishment. Except petty retrenchments and vague promises, little has been achieved in this direction.

6. Throughout this period the bureaucracy has never relaxed in any material degree in its application of coercion in the repression of fundamental liberties in the land. It has continued to use the old weapons of deportation and detention without cause, or evidence, or trial against not only mere political suspects but also against well-known and well-beloved leaders of the people. It has rigorously applied the Law of Associations to declare legitimate constitutional activity and agitation unlawful, and to punish members of the great national organisation of the Congress, of the Sikh League and of other bodies. It has not scrupled to imprison without trial and without evidence the foremost leaders of the country under the forms of repressive as well as ordinary laws. It has not hesitated to pervert and misapply the provisions of the ordinary law of the land, relating not merely to political crime but to ordinary crime, and to use the magistracy in promulgating all sorts of wanton repressive orders on those obnoxious to the bureaucracy and imprisoning those that defied them. It sought to suppress a non-violent non-co-operation movement that was universal in the land during the last three years by the above means, notwithstanding that those who were brought up for trial or punishment offered no resistance or defence, because, forsooth, disturbances and riots occurred elsewhere!

7. Even the decision of the Swarajists to go into the Councils, make their legitimate constitutional demands through them and employ the legitimate, constitutional weapons available to them thereat was sought to be treated with derision at first, with sweet words and inane promises next, and with threats of suppression of constitutional liberties, later. The people's representatives in the legislatures, acting on the accepted constitutional maxim of, "grievances before supplies," refused supplies on the failure of the Government to respond, not to their actual demands of grievances, but even to the demand of a Round Table Conference to inquire into them. With the advent of a Tory Government in England, this perfectly proper and constitutional action, which Swarajists and Nationalists alike accepted and adopted is sought to be stigmatised as a kind of *lese majeste* that should be answered by the curtailment of the frail and small constitutional powers possessed by the legislatures themselves. The perversity that prompts the Government at the present time to go back upon the Montagu Reforms by a revision of the Rules and Regulations, nay, by amendments in the details of the Act itself within the statutory period for the purposes of retracing steps already taken, can only be paralleled by instances from the Stuart times.

WHAT NEXT?

The above list can be multiplied by copious citations of further examples of action to stem the tide of Swaraj, that will occur easily to every Indian or non-Indian interested in India, but it is unnecessary to do so. We have to deal with the far more important question of "what next"? What is the next move which the representatives of the people in the Councils have to adopt in the face of the crisis that has developed and in answer to the veiled threats held out to them? The attitude and conduct of the provincial legislatures where the Swarajya party can make itself felt, will necessarily have to be determined by the action and policy that has to be determined by the joint Nationalist party of the Legislative Assembly for execution in the forthcoming session—for it is in the Assembly that the main issue will have to be fought. If I may be excused the tendency to draw upon English constitutional parallels, and if my suggestion be treated on its merits, apart from its similarity to precedents from British history, I would suggest that the Nationalist party in the Assembly which has been treated with such studied defiance and whose demands have been flouted with such deliberate disrespect, should formulate not a new demand but a protest embodying a statement of the actual position of things and a reasoned remonstrance against the manner in which its respectful, reasonable and legitimate demands have been dealt with by Lord Reading's Government. It need not be exactly in the nature of a Grand Remonstrance and a Petition of Rights, but it may be fashioned after the manner of those historic documents of the Stuart days. Those great documents were prepared by great and intrepid patriots who gave up their lives for the cause of British liberty against Stuart oppression in those days. The thrilling constitutional fights and incidents that fill the pages of the history of that eventful period prior to the rebellion, will amply repay perusal and are suggestive in many respects to the Indian Nationalists at the present time in the pursuit of their struggle.

PRECEDENT AND TRADITION.

I believe in the famous words by which Alexander Hamilton described the spirit of the American Revolution:—

"The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records. They are written, as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power. I consider civil liberty, in a genuine, unadulterated sense, as the greatest of terrestrial blessings. I am convinced that the whole human race is entitled to it, and that it can be wrested from no part of them without the blackest and most aggravated guilt."

I am aware that the example of Washington and Hamilton presents to modern politicians in the fine and expressive words of Lord Acton "a thorn not a cushion and threatens all existing political forms. It teaches that men ough to be in arms even against a remote and contingent danger to their freedom," and that in the American Revolution you find the broken chain, the rejected past, precedent and statute superseded by unwritten law and reason reigning supreme. But I hold that the appeal to precedent and to tradition has always involved an attempt to vindicate a principle, and therefore it is that to the extent to which a principle can be vindicated by appeal to precedent and authority the latter should not be neglected. The principle, of course, is, to use the word of Lord Acton again "that a nation can never abandon its fate to an authority it cannot control and that the right of controlling all Governments is inherent in every people." Or, to put it negatively, that all Civil Governments should subsist on the consent, passive or active, of the governed. Therefore, though I am aware that after all the ultimate sanction behind the nation's demand is the unity and determination of the people to achieve Swaraj and when this is achieved and made effectively to bear upon the Government in this country, victory is fairly certain, yet, in the pursuit of the party's constitutional fight and parliamentary tactics within the legislatures, forms and precedents of this character may be usefully explored and may be found to furnish useful parallels. At the same time, it is hardly necessary for me to say that in the Swarajist programme, as now pursued, there will not be found the faintest suggestion of achieving freedom by resort to these precedents which involve or justify the resort to violence. The use of that great weapon of non-violent and passive resistance which is at the root of Mahatma Gandhi's creed and lead is, indeed, contemplated as the last resort in the campaign and is one which every Swarajist hopes the authorities will not be unwise enough to compel them to adopt. It is under these conditions I would suggest the adoption in the coming Assembly of a procedure similar to that which commended itself to the great fighters of the people's cause in the first session of the Long Parliament, even within the scope of the extremely restricted opportunities offered to the people's representatives in this country.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

If we formulate a Petition of Rights to deal with the manner in which the elementary rights of citizenship have been ignored and should now be restored, and if we formulate a Remonstrance embodying our protest against the manner in which the demands, desires and prayers of the people have been denied and defied, it would be the means of drawing the pointed attention of the Government here and in England, but, more than that, of our own people to the gravity of the crisis that confronts them and to the magnitude of the sacrifices of the struggle, peaceful and legitimate as it should be, that they must be prepared for in the event of the continuance of the Government's perverse attitude. And since the laws of this country are obviously subject to the laws, ancient and modern, enacted by Parliament, including the Common Law of the land, we have the right to demand our fundamental rights in the name of the great Charter of the Liberties of England, the Magna Charta, and of subsequent statutes. It might perhaps be worth while, then, to give a rough idea of such a Petition and Remonstrance for purposes of discussion and criticism, and it is for this purpose that I have made this somewhat unusual suggestion.

If the above suggestion is countenanced and deemed worth while to be further considered, the exact *modus operandi* by which the Remonstrance and the Petition may be placed before the Assembly and presented to the Viceroy or the Government, is a matter not difficult of solution. If the Nationalist Party in the Assembly agree, they can easily resolve to ballot for it on a non-official day and obtain first place therein for a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take into immediate consideration the following Petition of Rights, etc. The action that will and must be taken on this resolution will, of course, determine the action which the Nationalist Party will have to take on the Budget and the Finance Bill in March next.

THE PETITION OF RIGHTS.

The Petition exhibited to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council by the representatives of the people in this present Legislative Assembly assembled concerning diverse rights and liberties of the subjects.

To

His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council.

Whereas it has been decided by His Majesty's Judges in this country (*vide* Amir Khan's case) that allegiance and protection are being reciprocally due from the subject and the Sovereign, the strict observance of the laws which provide for such liberty and security ensures the faithful allegiance of subjects, and that on the faithful observance by the Sovereign of the unwritten laws and constitution of the United Kingdom as contained in the great Charter, the Petition of Rights and other Acts depend in no small degree the allegiance of the subjects, and that the legislatures in India have not the power of abrogating or tampering with such fundamental laws, nevertheless the Governor-General and the Indian Legislatures have purported to enact Regulations, Ordinances and Acts which have so abrogated and tampered with such fundamental laws and taken away the rights and liberties on which depends in no small degree the allegiance of His Majesty's subjects in India;

Whereas by the several Charters and Charter Acts relating to the establishment of the British Government in India, the English Common and Statute laws, in so far as they have been applicable, have been introduced into British India;

Whereas the Government of India Act which has codified the Indian Constitution provides that no legislature or other authority in India has power to make any law affecting the authority of Parliament or any part of the unwritten law or the constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom or to the Sovereignty or dominion of the Crown over any part of British India;

Whereas by the ancient Common Law of England as applicable to British India and as declared and enacted in the said Magna Charta, otherwise called the Great Charter of the Liberties of England, it is declared and enacted that no free man can be taken or imprisoned or deseised of his freehold, or liberties, or his free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed but by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land: nevertheless against the tenour of the said Common Law and the said statutes and other good laws and statutes of the realm to that end provided, which said laws no authority in British India can modify or abrogate, diverse subjects of His Majesty in this country have for some years past been imprisoned without any cause shown and have been detained by the special command of the Governor-General-in-Council and confined in several prisons without being charged with any thing to which they might make answers according to the law;

Whereas by the Common Law and the Statute of Edward I. entitled *"De Tallagio non Cedendo,"* and the fundamental principles of constitutional Government in British territories it has been laid down by Lord Chancellor Camden that "taxation and representation are inseparably united. God hath joined them, and not even the British Parliament can separate them," yet, nevertheless in this country a large part of the taxes levied from the people are levied without the assent of the representatives of the people and by executive authority;

Now the representatives of the people of India in this Assembly assembled respectfully request your Excellency to restore these fundamental rights and liberties of citizenship as embodied in the statutes and good laws of the British Constitution by immediately repealing all the statutes which are repugnant to the said laws and Charters of the Realm and to restore to liberty all those persons who have been detained under the authority of the aforesaid unconstitutional Regulations and Acts.

THE GRAND REMONSTRANCE.

The Remonstrance, on the other hand, should set out the series of repressive and reactionary measures of the Government and confine the catalogue to what has happened since the present Assembly met and asserted its rights to be heard as the representative mouth-piece of the people. It may take somewhat the following form:—

The Grand Remonstrance presented to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Your Excellency,

The duty which we owe to your Excellency's Government and our country has rendered it imperative in the discharge of our duty that we should now make to your Excellency's Government a declaration of the state of the country both before and since the first meeting of this Assembly, and we do respectfully present your Excellency without the least intention to lay any blemish on your Excellency's Government but only to represent how your Government and its agents have abused the authority and trust which His Majesty and the country have reposed in them to the great prejudice and danger of your Excellency's Government and of all the good subjects of His Majesty. Because it is our sincere belief that it is the maintenance of the bureaucracy and of bureaucratic traditions in this country that have so far prevailed to bring about the present state of tension between the Government and the governed, we desire respectfully to point out that the grievances of which the present Assembly and its predecessors have repeatedly complained remain unredressed; but, on the other hand, we feel that there has been a movement in official circles to go back even upon the pretence of self-government that was embodied in the scheme of dyarchy as introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919; that there is a steady attempt to adopt reactionary methods of administration to augment the powers of an alien bureaucracy, to increase its emoluments and perquisities beyond all bounds, to deny to the legislatures their elementary rights of representing the people's will, to deprive patriotic workers carrying on the struggle for freedom, of their rights and liberties and to imprison them under colour of obsolete statutes, to enact autocratic Ordinances that have placed the liberties of the citizen at the mere whim of the police and the executive authority that have armed themselves with an arbitrary power to arrest and confine people without trial or without cause shown and on mere suspicion, indefinitely without any prospect of justice or redress, to raise and augment the revenues of the Government without the assent of the representatives of the people and without regard to the needs of the country to be spent entirely at the discretion of irresponsible administrative authorities and so forth.

We also deem it our duty to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that the steady policy by which during more than 12 months the authority, prestige and representative character of the Assembly has been flouted and defied and its opinions and resolutions vetoed and reversed on the individual responsibility of H. E. the Governor-General, has produced a feeling of deep discontent and despair which it is unwise for your Excellency's Government to ignore.

We desire to declare that it is far from our purpose or desire to encourage violence in any form or to let loose the golden reins of non-violence and restraint that we have imposed on ourselves and that are the mottos of the political parties that now sway the mind of the country, and it is because we feel it necessary that prompt and timely steps should be taken to prevent untowards developments which the recent rigorous policy of repression and reaction is calculated to produce that we feel it our bounden duty to make this representation to your Excellency.

We therefore desire that your Excellency should consider the Remonstrance in the spirit of goodwill in which it is made and to deal with the remedial measures demanded therein in the same spirit and with promptness and liberality. If your Excellency decides to accede to this our demand that you should confer with the representatives of the people on the present situation and grant to them their just rights and liberties and an early redress of their grievances, we doubt not that it will be the foundation of more honour and credit to the Government of India than was ever achieved under your predecessors.

The above represents no doubt a very rough and hurriedly written draft. But I hope it indicates sufficiently the general trend of what may be done. Indeed I have offered these suggestions more to provoke thought upon what new steps can and may be adopted, than to advocate the particular form of united action which has been outlined here.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SESSIONS ON 14TH AND 15TH PROX.

The following is the list of office-bearers of the 6th sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in Bombay on 14th and 15th February at Damodar Hall, Poibavdi Parel, at 3 p.m. on Saturday 11 a.m. and on Sunday, respectively.

President:—Mr. Dhondi Raj Thengdi of Nagpur.

Vice-Presidents:—Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law; Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law; Mr. Raisaheb Chandrika Prashad.

Chairman of the Reception Committee:—Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C.

Hon. General Secretary of the Congress:—Mr. P. J. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B.

Hon. General Secretaries of the Reception Committee:—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, B.A.; Mr. R. R. Bakhle; Mr. D. K. Tendulkar; Mr. Sadanand Waman.

Hon. Treasurers:—Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. K. J. Dubash.

All labour organisations are invited to communicate immediately with Mr. Jhabvala at Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

ment that political prisoners be allowed newspapers for reading.

15. This Council recommends to Government that within two months of the close of every session they would be pleased to announce what action they have taken or propose to take on each of the decisions of the Council arrived at during that session.

16. A resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the Sukkar Barrage Scheme and its operations.

17. This Council recommends that a bridge be built across the river Ulhasa at Badlapur in order to avoid inconvenience to traffic, and danger to human and animal life.

18. This Council recommends to the Governor-in-Council that the Development Directorate as a special separate Department be abolished and its future activities for the Completion of the scheme be transferred to the Public Works Department.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

SWARAJYA PARTY RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Secretary, Bombay Council Swarajya Party, informs us that the Party had omcially adopted the following resolutions, and had given notice to move them at the next session of the Council. But now they would not be taken up and discussed owing to the fact that no day has been allotted for any private business.

1. This Council recommends to the Government that the new increased maximum rates of land assessment which have been introduced in various parts of this Presidency including Sind, after the publication of the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee's recommendations to regulate by statute the process of revising land assessment, should forthwith be withdrawn and that the old rates be introduced in their stead.

2. This Council recommends to Government to suspend the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in the Sindkheda Taluka in West Khandesh till Legislative or other action is taken by Government on the resolution passed by this Council on the 15th March, 1924, regarding the revision of the land revenue assessment.

3. This Council recommends to Government that in order to allay the discontent prevailing among the agriculturists of the Presidency and to give them real relief, the following fees and fines wherever they have been recently increased, be reduced to their original level, if not lower still:—

Grazing fee per head of cattle, Fees per cart and head-load of grass, Fees per cart and head-load of Anjan leaves, Fees per cart-load of thorns, Fees per cart and head-load of fuel, Fees per cart-load of stones of various kinds and Fines per head of cattle impounded.

4. This Council recommends to Government to cancel the appointment of the Settlement Officer recently made for his doing the work of the Revenue Settlements of the Bardoli and Chikhli Talukas in view of the amended Form in which the Resolution of Mr. R. G. Pradhan about Revision Settlements was carried by the Council directing that "No Revision be proceeded with and no new rates under any revised settlement be introduced till the said Legislation is brought into effect" and in view of the fact that the principles on which Revision Settlements are to be based are under the consideration of a Committee appointed by Government.

5. The Council recommends to Government:—

(a) That an amount of Rs. 3,66,406 which represents the difference between the Receipts from Himayat Assessment on Tanks in the Surat District for the ten years 1913-14 to 1922-23 viz., Rs. 4,37,166 and the amount spent on the repairs of those Tanks in the same period viz., Rs. 70,766 be spent in the next three years on the special repairs of Tanks in the Surat District.

(b) That in future the amount spent in any year on the repair of Tanks in a District should not be less than the amount realised as Himayat (water-rate) Assessment from the Tanks on that District in that year.

6. This Council recommends to Government that a Committee with a three-fourths non-Official majority be appointed to consider and report:—

(a) What Cottage industries are best suited to the conditions prevailing in this Presidency (including Sind)?

(b) What are the best means of introducing such Cottage industries and of encouraging their growth and expansion so as to bring them within the reach of every villager?

7. This Council recommends to Government that the scheme embodied in the minority report of the Technical and Industrial Education Committee submitted in March 1922, which has had the unanimous approval of the Indian Members of the said Committee be sanctioned, and that in view of the importance and the urgency of Technical Education to the people of this Presidency, the said scheme be put into operation without delay, if necessary, by raising a provincial loan for the purpose.

8. This Council recommends to Government that all the lands which are above the contour line of the Ni'a-Mula Project of the Tata Power Company, Ltd., situated in such Villages, in Mulsi Peta as are affected by the said Project, and which have been rendered useless or inaccessible to the owners or have deteriorated in value on account of the said Project, should be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act at the rates at which the adjoining lands to be submerged under water have already been acquired.

9. This Council recommends that Government be pleased to give substantial help to the Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Indian Women's University as a mark of appreciation of their efforts in conducting for the last eight years the very useful and important experiment of imparting secondary and higher education to women through the medium of the Vernacular and that this help be given without imposing any such restrictions as may interfere with the internal administration of the said University or affect its independence.

10. This Council recommends to Government that a Committee with a three-fourths non-Official majority be appointed to consider and report on the question of the Revision of the Curricula and Text-Books of the Primary and Secondary Schools in this Presidency (including Sind).

11. This Council recommends to Government that no loans should be taken by this Province from the Government of India or raised independently, pledging the credit of this Province, without obtaining the consent of this House.

12. This Council recommends to Government that for the better conduct of the Criminal and Revenue Administration of the Bombay Presidency, the following changes should be made:—

(1) Revenue Officers should exercise no powers under the laws relating to crimes.

(2) The posts of that Prant Officers, that is Sub-Divisional Officers, should be abolished, the Collector being given a personal Assistant where necessary.

13. This Council recommends to the Government that the Photo-copying system introduced recently in the Registration Department of this Presidency as an experimental measure be abolished forthwith and the old system be restored.

14. This Council recommends to Govern-

(Continued in column 5).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Baby Week:—Lady Wilson opens Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m., and Lecture by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.
The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with English Mails of January 15 due at 5 a.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition and Lecture at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m. (Ladies only 4 to 6-30 p.m.)
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
The s.s. "Naldera" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Sphinx Hockey League—Parsi Pioneers vs. Customs, Cooperage, 4 p.m.—Y. M. C. A. vs. Lusitanians, Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.—Proctor Y. M. C. A. vs. Portuguese Republicans, Oval, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.

Bombay Baby Week:—Exhibition, Lecture, etc., at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 4 to 8-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 29 (Thur) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 30m.
Jan 30 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 31m.
Jan 31, (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 1 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 13m., Sunset 6h 31m.
Feb 2 (Mon) Sunrise 7h 13m., Sunset 6h 32m.
Feb. 3 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 13m. Sunset 6h. 32m.
Feb. 4 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 33m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent Meeting of the Council of Association will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m.

"WEMBLEY."

On Thursday night, January 29th at 9 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, an illustrated lecture will be given by E. W. Fritchley, Esq., on "Wembley." All are welcome.

DISCOURSES ON "DNANESHWARI."

Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver a series of public discourses on "Dnaneshwari" from day to day from 29th January, 1925, at Sheth Mulji Madhavdas's Dharmshala near C.P. Tank, opposite Madhav Bag from 8 a.m. to 9-15 a.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 39th Annual General meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 4th prox.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting will be held on Sunday, (the 1st prox.) at 3-30 p.m. at Hirabag (near C.P. Tank) when Mr. G. B. Trivedi, B.A., will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Duty of the Young Generation in the present times", Prof. H. L. Kaji will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tamba Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th inst., and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 31st.

FREE EYE TREATMENT FOR THE POOR.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Madanpura Settlement, Dr. S. R. Machave of the Blind Relief Association will attend with, effect from Friday (the 30th inst.), the Settlement from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays as well as on Sundays.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra S.S. "Homayun" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 2nd proximo.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tonga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marnuts per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 4th proximo.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala writes to say that applications have been received from kind employers for the following jobs:—

Canvassers of Mill Gin Stores, Electric works; Canvassers of Inks: English correspondence clerks probably Parsis or Hindus; Out-door clerk; Fitters; Estate Manager; Cycle-shop keepers probably Parsis; Fast writing clerk for part time work; A Despatch clerk; Urdu Teacher; Hindu Teacher of English; Agents for Dairy Co.

Parsis are in certain of the above class given preference by the employers themselves. Applicants must write out their applications stating details and personally deliver to Mr. Jhabvala at Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 29th January, at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 metres.

One step—All Scotch.
Fox Trot—Perisian Pierrot.
Five Step—Cara.
Waltz—Southern Moon.
One Step—Peter Gink.
Fox Trot—Maggie Yes Ma.
Waltz—Panama Twilight.
Fox Trot—Horsey: Keep your Tail up.
EXTRAS TIME PERMITTING.
Fox Trot—Song of India.
Waltz—Memory Lane.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. R. P. Masani will conduct the class on "Criminology" to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Head Office of the League, Girgaum; and after an interval of fifteen minutes Mr. S. B. Kulkarni, B.A., will engage the class from 7 to 7-45 p.m. (S.T.) on "Welfare Work in Factories."

The students of the class will visit His Majesty's Common Prison, Umerkhady, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) and on Friday *(the 30th inst.) from 5 p.m. (S.T.)* the following places:—(1) Currimbhoy Ebrahim *Workmen's Institute, Delisle Road, Parel,* (2) Pearl Mill (Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons), (3) Bombay Working Men's Institute, *Elphinstone Road, Parel,* Bombay.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The third and last of the series of lectures on "Practical Demography" by L. J. Sedgwick, Esqr., I.C.S., will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre of the School of Economics and Sociology (University South Wing, first floor, west side.)

The following is the synopsis of this lecture:—Population changes in small areas—Contours and Isopleths—Distribution and the Centre of Gravity—Density in relation to area—Density in relation to means of subsistence—Local Density—Urbanization and Housing—Age composition of population—Crude and standardized death-rates and birth-rates—Sex ratios and their distribution—Concealed classifications.

The lecture is open to the public.

AGAIN ADJOURNED.

TATA IRON AND STEEL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the holders of the deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. was held at the registered office of the Company, Bombay House, Fort, on Wednesday at 3 p.m. to adopt the agreement dated the 5th January 1925 entered into between the company and Mr. Phirozeshah Merwanji Dalal in regard to the reorganization of the Capital.

Again as was forestalled there was a want of the requisite quorum and the chairman, Sir D. J. Tata said the shareholders present represented hardly 11,000 shares while to make a quorum they wanted 34,367. He therefore suggested to wait for half an hour more according to the rules of the Articles of Association. At 3-30 p.m. he again rose and announced that there was no requisite quorum and therefore there was no other way open to him but to adjourn the meeting which he did till the 17th April 1925.

ECHO OF 1921 RIOTS.

WITNESS SENTENCED FOR PERJURY.

Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Barris Townsend and Kelly Joseph were charged with giving false evidence at the instance of Ismail Pirmahomed.

Mr. Coelho, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. Gadkari, pleader, defended Kelly.

The facts of the case were that the complainant Ismail Pirmahomed was arrested in connection with the Bombay riots of 1921 and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment by Mr. Frank Oliveira, the then Second Presidency Magistrate for breaking open a liquor shop at Nagpada. Barris gave evidence against the complainant and identified him as the person present in the riot. Later on Barris in giving evidence in another case made contradictory statements. When the Magistrate questioned Barris, he replied that he gave evidence against Ismail Pirmahomed at the instigation of Kelly Joseph. Mr. Frank Oliveira then submitted a report to the High Court and Ismail Pirmahomed was released.

Subsequently the Second Presidency Magistrate sanctioned th prosecution of both the accused for perjury and abetment. As Kelly Joseph was out of Bombay for two years, the case was taken up only three months ago. Barris in a supplementary statement stated that Kelly Joseph had persuaded upon him to plead guilty and say that Kelly Joseph had not instigated him. Kelly Joseph further assured him that if he did so he would be acquitted. Barris pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy saying that he was only a school boy of 14 years.

His Worship discharged Kelly Joseph and convicted and sentenced Barris to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOGUS CLUB STEWARD.

ANGLO-INDIAN CONVICTED.

The case was resumed on Wednesday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, in which Deputy Inspector Merrifield charged Herbert Stewart 'alias' S. H. Humphreys with cheating Messrs. Joyce and Co., in respect of Rs. 160.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted that he falsely represented to the complainants that he was a second Steward in the Rawalpindi Club. He also admitted having asked for money and having cashed the cheque. The accused was convicted, sentence deferred pending inquiries into his antecedents.

FINED UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

Capt. C. V. Thornton was put up before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of rash and negligent driving which was subsequently changed to breach of one of the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act.

Deputy Commissioner Cauty deposed that the accused on the 27th December last, drove his car along the left side of the stationary cars and tried to head the row of standing cars at the corner of the Queen's Road though the traffic was held up.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

In a first division match on the Cooperage the B.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Deputy Inspector Wagle, C.I.D., put up Ahmed Mia Bade Mia before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on charges of house-breaking by night and theft.

The facts alleged against the accused were that he was a member of the gang that broke open a gold-smith's shop at Supari Bag and carried away a safe containing jewellery valued at about Rs. 5,000 and odd.

Mr. Wagle asked for remand which was granted.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Vasant Ramkrishna (22) a Hindu prisoner was locked up in one of the cells at the Nagpada Police Station on Tuesday night. At 5 a.m. on Wednesday he was found hanging with a dhoti round his neck and one end was twisted and tied round the bars of the ventilation. On information received Deputy Inspector Bird went to the cell and cut the dhotar and got the deceased down. As he was dead his body was removed to the morgue for inquest. There were other prisoners in the cell and one of them seeing him hanging, informed the police. The deceased was arrested on Tuesday for housebreaking and theft in a tea shop. He had no place of residence.

At the inquest held by Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who examined the body, said that the death was due to asphyxiation by hanging. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MILL-WORKER'S FATE.

Ramsarup Basant (50), a mill-worker in the Premier Mill at Fergusson Road, put his left hand in the machine to take out cotton waste on the 16th instant and crushed his fingers. The machine was stopped and his hand was taken out. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday of tetanus following injuries. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

GOANESE CHIEF VICTIMS.

Owing apparently to the change of weather during the past few days the city is visited with an outbreak of small-pox which unfortunately has already taken as its victims a number of people including a European resident of Lower Colaba. The health statistics during the week ending 24th January show 20 cases of small-pox and 11 deaths. An European resident of Lower Colaba was attacked by small-pox on the 16th instant who was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital where he died six days later. Another European residing at Wodehouse Road also was attacked by this fell disease on the 19th instant but fortunately, he is progressing satisfactorily in the same Hospital. The localities affected by this disease are Bhuleshwar, Khetwadi and Dhobi Talao, which are exceedingly congested. Among the chief victims so far are Goanese Christian residents of the above localities.

KIOSKS ADVERTISEMENT.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to the proposal of granting permission to Messrs. Publicity Society of India, Calcutta for putting up kiosks for advertisement purposes on the telegraph posts and tramway poles in the city. The Commissioner in the course of his letter on the subject stated that:—

'The Society had under an agreement been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council as the sole agents in India and Burma for advertising by means of kiosks on Government telegraph poles for a period of five years. He agreed with the Director of the Publicity Society and proposed to split up the present standard fee of Rs. 5 per month per 100 square feet so as to levy a fee of Rs. 2-8-0 per month per kiosk put up whether on a telegraph post or a tramway pole, subject however to the understanding that no monopoly was granted to the Society in the matter and that the kiosks on tramway poles should be so placed as not to interfere with the Municipal use of the poles for lighting or other purposes. The kiosks would not be allowed to be put up in purely residential localities, on or about public recreation grounds or as they would offend the aesthetic sense.

In reply to the Chairman, the Commissioner assured the members that he would see that the Society did not disfigure the aesthetic beauty of the city. He had already asked them to pull down certain kiosks put up on the top of the Gibbs Road and at the Oval and the Society had carried out his orders.

The Commissioner's letter was forwarded to the Corporation for sanction.

RAHIMTOOLA CURRIMBHOY BENEFACTION.

A correspondent writes:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart, one of the executors of the will of his brother the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy has handed over to the Bombay Corporation one lakh of rupees to be donated to any educational institution imparting Primary, Secondary and Industrial education and willing to name the school after the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy.

Some of the educational societies in Bombay have applied for the said donation and the Gokhale Education Society is one of the applicants. The Gokhale Education Society giving Primary Secondary, Collegiat and Industrial education. During the brief period of its existence it has made remarkable progress and won public confidence, and support in a large measure. The Bombay Corporation therefore cannot do better than recomend the Gokhale Education Society to the trustee of the fund. Besides, the late Mr. Rahimtoola represented in the Corporation, the F ward where the Societie's school for the children of the back ward and labouring classes is located and he had the interest of this ward very near to his heart. When he presided over the annual social gathering of the society's Parel High School he openly appealed in his presidential address for helf to the institution in its building scheme. The dying man's wish should be respected.

F. WARD RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A big representative meeting of the citizens of the F Ward was held in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, on Sunday, 25th, when Rao Saheb R. V. Vandeker, J.P., presided. The resolutions unanimously agreed upon in the meeting are as follows:—

This representative meeting of the citizens of F Ward begs to press upon the Bombay Municipal Corporation that the sum of Rs. one lacs, donated by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim to the Corporation in memory of his brother, the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, to be handed to an Educational Institution for Primary, Secondary, and Industrial School should be granted to the Gokhale's Education Society for its Parel High School, that has been doing good work for the Backward and poorer classes with the support and confidence of the public.

This representative meeting has been assured that it is in the fitness of things that the donation of one lac set apart by the late Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy for the promotion of education of the mill-labourers and the poorer people whose interests were always very dear to his heart, should be spent in the interest of the education of the poorer people whose cause he always championed and whom he represented in the Corporation, and his real memorial should be appropriately raised only in the locality of such labourers.

This meeting further implores that the Corporation and especially those who champion the cause of the education of the Backward Classes, should take upon themselves the duty of satisfying this humble demand of the citizens of F Ward in this respect the wishes of the deceased.

This meeting authorises the President of this meeting to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the Corporation, Chairman, of the Primary Education Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

INDIANS IN AFRICA

NON-PARTY CONFERENCE URGED

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

An influential Deputation including, among others several members of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State and headed by Sir Dinshaw Petit President of the Imperial Citizenship Association waited to-day upon His Excellency the Viceroy and presented him an address regarding the position of Indians in South Africa.

The address after tracing the history of Indians' struggle in South Africa for equality of treatment and the support from Home through the various Viceroys concludes thus:

"Whilst recognising the economic difficulties of the situation we feel that the position of South African Indian population since the passage of the threatened legislation (Class Areas Bill) has become so desperate and the present situation is fraught with such peril to Imperial relationships and in particular those between South Africa and India that we have no hesitation in urging upon your Excellency's Government and the British Cabinet the immediate need of securing the Union Government's assent to the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Thomas for setting up a non-party Conference, at which the Imperial and the Indian Governments should be represented so that the Indian position could be re-examined in a spirit of tolerance."

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

A special meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee was held on Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, presiding.

Mr. R. S. Asavle moved that the President of the Corporation be requested to inform Bombay Government that the premises occupied by primary schools in the city of Bombay be treated as Residential Quarters and all restrictions under the Rent Act be made applicable to them.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. Fazal Ibrahim opposed the proposition.

Mr J. B. Boman Behram moved an amendment that after the City of Bombay in the original proposition the following words be added:—"be included in the operations of the Rent Act on the lines of charitable institutions."

Mr. Asavle, having accepted this amendment it was incorporated in the original proposition and it was agreed to unanimously.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 4th week of 1925, i.e. the week ending 24th January, 1925, the total mortality 698 was 28 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.73. These figures compare favourably with those for the 4th week of 1924 when the mortality was 840 and death-rate 35.23 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 920 and death-rate 41.13.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 263 as against 2 and 261 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 150 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small pox caused 20 attacks and 11 deaths. Plague was absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 434 as against 491 for the the week of 1924 and 420 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th January, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 28th January, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	4	1
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	nil	nil
Influenza	1	1

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 102.
Total mortality this day last year 121.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

All those people who have enjoyed that fine picture, the Prodigal Son at Pathes Cinema this week, will be interested to know that the sequel to it "The Return of the Prodigal" will be shown on Saturday next. It is the second and final part of Sir Hall Caine's fine book and forms an even more engrossing production than the first part. The characters are played by the same caste and Stewart Rome again excels himself as Magnus.

The whole play is consistently good and is a brilliant example of the high standard which modern film making has reached.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Davar's College of Commerce which is the *oldest existing College of its kind takes place* in the last week of February and the first week of March, when the following programme will be gone into:—

(1) Publication of "Souvenir" giving details *of the history of the origin and progress of* Commercial education in the Bombay Presidency and the place of Davar's College of *Commerce in this history with illustrations.* (2) A grand session in which some leading public men will be invited to speak on current commercial, industrial and economic problems. (3) A grand social gathering of students, ex-students, their guardians, friends and few illustrious men when programme of music, sports, etc., will be gone through. (4) A dinner in which distinguished public men will be invited to join the staff as well as old boys and students of the College.

A Board of Patrons consisting of merchant-princes as well as a Jubilee Council consisting of the leading educationists and Principals of affiliated Colleges have been formed. The Principal of this College is anxious for the purpose of "Souvenir" to receive particulars from old boys as to their career in the commercial world and those desiring to be mentioned in the said Souvenir are requested to immediately communicate to the College authorities.

SHAFI AHMED REMANDED?

POLICE OFFICIALS SILENT.

For the last few days the Bombay C. I. D. have been reticent as far as the Press is concerned and no news is supplied in regard to the Malabar Hill tragedy except the laconic answer "nothing to-day." Shafi Ahmed, the prisoner in police custody, who was arrested on the spot at the time of the outrage at Malabar Hill, was to be placed on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, as his remand expired on that day. A number of Press representatives filled the Court-room by 10-30 a.m., viz., an hour before the regular Court work begins, but till noon there was no trace of the prisoner or his custodians. A small army of Press representatives had also kept a similar watch for their "copy" at the Esplanade Police Courts with all their paraphernalia including photo-cameras, but even there they were destined to disappointment. When they approached a little later the high police official-in-charge of this case at the Head Police Office, he refused to impart any information on the matter. Asked if he could state whether Shafi Ahmed was further remanded, he replied that he did not know anything about it. It is just possible that the Police Commissioner, who holds the power of a Presidency Magistrate, may have granted a further remand or one of the Presidency Magistrates either in his chamber or at home. But this is hazarding a guess which requires confirmation. Anyway, the police are reticent at present in regard to their activities and the Press representatives are left to themselves to find out some news for the regular "feed" of their readers.

BAWLA MURDER CASE.

TRIAL BY PRESS.

"To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is evident that the Police are sick of the publication of false news and wild surmises in connection with the Bawla Murder Case. The public too are sick of the Press stunt imputing the crime to all and sundry in advance of the trial. For the sake of sensation and sale, several papers have deliberately violated all canons of fair-play and thrown mud at high-placed personages. I hope it is not the intention of these journals to create an atmosphere of black-mailing terrorism against certain individuals. The papers have presumed to take over the functions of the Police, the Magistrate, the Judge and the Jury; they have convicted suspects and they are ready to serve as executioners as well. Is this justice?

Without giving a hearing to the other side of the case, some papers have pilloried a well-known Prince. I do not hold any brief for anyone, but it is nauseating to see a case involving capital sentence prejudged by the Press. The revulsion of feeling was inevitable since defamatory statements were wildly circulated without proof. The sleuth-hounds of the Press decided to fasten the crime on an exalted individual. They constructed their theory. To suit the theory, they circulated thrilling canards to implicate the culprit they had discovered. A red Maxwell car had to be traced. The reporters asked the Maxwell Agents whether anybody in Indore had recently purchased a red car. Indore is a big State and purchases there were bound to be. The reporters give out the screaming discovery that red Maxwell cars had been imported in bulk to Indore. The larger the number of such cars the more deadly the revelations of crime! Not content with this illuminating clue an ingenious paper develops the theory of a red Maxwell car driving pell-mell towards Indore. Indeed the yarn would lend colour to the pre-conception that the crime and its track had been plotted in the State of Indore. The Police have indignantly contradicted the story. What are public to think of the Press when they exhaust the functions of the Police and publish plausible fiction incriminating the individual they have in mind? The cause of justice has been prejudiced by the insinuations and fables of irresponsible journals. As to how they should make amends for their anti-Indore hysteria, I hope you will allow me to suggest in another communication.—Yours etc.,

FAIR-PLAY.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

At the July session last year the Legislative Council passed a resolution, moved by Mr. D. R. Patil and amended as follows:—"This Council recommends to Government to appoint a committee to visit important forest areas and to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with regard to forest matters *and to submit suggestions for the consideration of Government."*

In order to give effect to this recommendation Government have appointed a Committee composed of the following gentlemen:—

Chairman:—Mr. A. G. Edie, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency.

Members:—Messrs. D. R. Patil, M.L.C.; S. S. Dev, M.L.C.; M. D. Karki, M.L.C.; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, M.L.C. and Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan, M.L.C.

In addition to the above gentlemen the *Conservator of the Circle to be visited* will be co-opted a member of the Committee. The Committee is empowered to visit important forests situated in the Presidency proper and to enquire into the grievances of the ryots with regard to forest matters and to submit suggestions for the consideration of Government. The proceedings of the Committee will be of an informal nature and no formal evidence will be recorded. The report has to be submitted to Government at an early date.

For the discharge of its functions the Committee is authorised to consult official and non-official gentlemen and call for the necessary information from the former.

SPORTING NEWS.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY BEAT WEST YORKS 4-1.

In a first division match on the Cooperage, the B.B. & C.I. Rly. defeated the West Yorks after a scrambling game. The score flatters the railwaymen who did not deserve to win by such a large margin and it was mainly owing to the brilliant display put up by their marksman Fairman that they won at all. The West Yorks played an all round good game for the first half, many of their movements being spoilt by their left-wing lying off-side still they were unfortunate in not scoring and have to thank the poor shots of the inside forwards who on four occasions had only the goal-keeper to beat and who invariably shot wide. Lucas for the Railway has a nasty habit of obstructing a man and generally playing a dirty game. It will be his own fault if he gets crippled some day. The West Yorks' halves and backs were very steady and gave away nothing, King and Phillips, being prominent. Corn and McHale used the long handle to advantage but their inside forwards persistently poked the ball in the air. This proved disconcerting to the B. B. at first, but they soon devised a means of smothering such attacks and consequently rough play followed freely spiced with dirty tactics and the incorrigible Lucas floundered in the midst of it. A little before the call of half-time, Francis got possession and ran through on his own to open the scoring.

The Yorks started the second half in a determined mood and it seemed as though they would wipe out their arrears but Fox is an old hand and managed to keep them out. Gabriel gave him good assistance but his play does not appeal to most people and it really looks as though his chief aim, when clearing, is to hurt the man who rushes him. Five minutes after the start Hemmingfield missed a positive sitter when unmarked. Midfield play followed with the soldiers' halves dominating the game. The spectators were then treated to the first bit of good play for the space of a few minutes and the ball travelled up and down the Railway line several times without a breach. Mitchell tapped the ball towards the Wests' goal and when Bird completely mis-kicked it slowly trickled through. This was the only mistake committed by Bird who gave a convincing display between the sticks. Fairman was then responsible for some dazzling play which raised rounds of applause and shrieks of laughter at the way in which he caused the discomfiture of his opponents. He capped this by first running through on his own for the third goal, and after a short while taking a pass outside the siding, manoeuvering into position and slamming in a hot one which gave Bird no chance. The West Yorks now forced the ball to the other side of the field where Hemmingfield got an opening and scored the only goal for his side. Uninteresting play continued upto the final whistle.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.:—O'Neal; C. Fox and Gabriel; H. Fox, Lucas and Johannes; Phillips, Francis, Mitchell, Fairman, and Deshpande.

WEST YORKS:—Bird; Corn and McHale; King, Phillips, and Gordon; O'Brien, Langham, Woolston, Hemmingfield and Nicholson.

Referees:—Messrs. Bhattacharjee and Leontzini.

ST. XAVIERS BEAT C. H. SCHOOL.

The second division fixture on the Oval between the St. Xaviers and Cathedral School provided good hockey and the College boys won by three goals, the scores being four goals to one. The result of the match was hardly a true index of the run of play. The School XI were by no means a negligible lot and had quite a fair share of the exchanges in both periods. Their shooting was poor and at least two certain goals were lost through bad marksmanship.

It was a evenly contested game throughout and the College defence was fully extended in the opening stages. The superior aim of the College forward brought them all the goals. E. Perreira and Morea netted the first two in the initial period.

The second was against opened in favour of the School and Gilder reduced the margin with a good shot. The College centre-half added one more soon after and before the finish Morea again beat Gattan.

The Teams were:—

St. Xaviers:—Furtado; Sullivan and Appacoo; E. Perreira, S. Perreira and Paes; Morea, Corasco, Fialho, Cariappa and Victoria.

C. H. School:—Gattan; Flight and Mahar; Simon, Brendish and Bruce; Seton-Smith; Cornwell, Gilder, Hodgkinson, and Solomon.

Referees:—Messrs. White and A. D'Souza.

NURMI IN NEW YORK.

SOME MORE WORLD RECORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

New York.—At the Madison Square garden, Nurmi won to-day the three-quarter mile race in three minutes and three and four-fifth seconds and claimed a world record.

Willie Ritola won the three-mile race in 14 minutes and 4 seconds, incidently doing two and quarter miles in 10 minutes and 33-2/5 seconds, two and half miles in 11 minutes and 45-4/5 seconds and two and three-quarters miles in 12 minutes and 54-4/5 seconds. All are claimed to be world records.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

The semi-finals of the Men's Singles of the All Burma Lawn Tennis Championship concluded to-day. An interesting game was that between M. Ueda and Martin (the holder). The following are the results:—

W. Martin beat U. Ueda 5—6, 8—6, 6—2. G. Pears beat M. Deane 6—0, 6—1.

The final will be played on Monday the

BADMINTON AT BANDRA.

Tuesday's results:—J. A. Ali beat C. D'Abreo, 21—4, 21—3. M. Tyabji beat W. T. Fernandes, 5—21, 21—18, 21—18. J. Z. Pereira beat S. A. Ali, 21—1, 21—9. C. Tyabji wo. N. P. Krishnaiyer (Scratched).

Wednesday's results:—B. Athogias beat Harry Theodore 21—8, 21—15. J. S. Pereira beat A. Karmally, 21—19, 13—21, 21—9.

TO-DAY'S GAMES. (Gentlemen's Doubles.) A. Rodricks and W. T. Fernandes vs. Martin Pereira and A. N. Other. S. A. Ali and C. Tyabji vs. P. D'Lima and L. Fonseca. S. Karmally and A. N. Other vs. N. Pillay and A.N. Other.

DID YOU BUY MY LAST CARD?
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The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1925.

THE TEST.

The school of politics, which poohpoohs the reality about political reforms is condemned by officials who point out that the Assembly is a representative body in whose constitution no important section of the community has been left out. Pursuing this official logic it should be now clear that the Assembly in passing by a large majority Mr. Raju's resolution is of opinion that currency reform is overdue and a Committee with Indian majority should sit without delay. As we have remarked before, in economic matters the public opinion of this country is drowned in the heavy clamour of alien interests, who can bring more direct influence to bear on the Executive Government's decision. Should the Government fail to respond to the decision, which has thus been registered, the conclusion will be unavoidable that an attempt is being made to stabilise the rupee at a higher rate of exchange, which will penalise all agricultural producers and which will for a long time cripple all industries. We are loath to countenance the suggestion, but if this were true, there is no other phrase which can describe the backsliding of the Executive Government on currency matters except what was used by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who declared it to be "a fraud on the people".

Sir Basil Blackett declared himself to be personally opposed to the introduction of gold currency. We think Sir Basil Blackett abused his authoritative position by giving out his personal view at a critical moment in order to influence the voting of the House, and in any case what hope can there be of reform from an Executive, whose outlook is fundamentally contrary to the accepted and authoritative finding of Indian publicists? Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas's speech, which exposed some of the sophistries behind Sir Basil Blackett's "simple" Bill, has been of great service to the cause of the country. Sir Purshotamdas demonstrated that the whole trouble arose through the harmful legal ratio of two shillings and that the necessity for further powers to issue notes against paper emanated from the same evil. Currency reserve is money belonging to the holders of currency notes in this country. It is money in trust and the desire of the Government to play with trust money by additional purchase of sterling securities, i.e. to lend out this money to the United Kingdom, must be strongly deprecated. In respect of the location of reserves, and Government remittances and with regard to the direct and intimate relationship of these questions with the stringency in the Indian money market, more than one public man has assailed the official position. The net outcome of all this is the request for the appointment of a Committee and Mr. Jinnah struck at the root question. When he declared that "he could understand opposition if this House were to elect members of the Committee". The terms of reference and the personnel of such a Committee would be determined by the Executive Government. The Assembly is willing to acquiesce into that position and yet the Government oppose the simple demand, because the Viceroy made a retrograde speech on the subject and because that portion of the speech, which related to this matter, was carefully prepared in a conclave in London. The position is simply intolerable and the resultant strain would be very much lessened if, instead of pretending that all these things are being done in the interests of India, the executive authorities made clear that they were powerless though they knew that the existing policy was harmful to this country. They would at least earn the respect individually of the public of this country, but we cannot have no sympathy with an attitude of mind who desire to mislead the public in India by urging intricacies of the problem, by speaking with bated breath and by constantly reverting to international analogies.

The problem of currency and exchange may be very complicated, but what is not complicated and what the lay mind very clearly understands is that the Government have declined to do gracefully that which we trust the voice of the people will compel them to do in the end, and that in rejecting the demand for the appointment of a Committee, the Finance Member has not laid all his cards on the table. In view of this betrayal, we trust the Assembly will continue to take a strong line in opposing any piecemeal legislation relating to currency calculated to further the same harmful policy, to which the officials obstinately adhere. We hope the "simple" Bill of Sir Basil Blackett will be rejected by the Assembly and that Sir Purshotamdas's Bill seeking to revert to the pre-war legal basis in matters of currency will be passed when the occasion comes. We think the time has also come to put pressure on the Finance Member in the only way in which he feels the pressure. According to the present constitution the only power which the Assembly has got, is the power of declining to pass the Finance Bill or to approve of the budget. The exercise of this power last year gave a rude shock to those who are always confident of securing India's submission to everything and if the Finance Member should decline to accept the Assembly's finding on this subject, he would be only endangering the budget which he is going to introduce in March, a Budget for the rejection of which there has already arisen more than one substantial ground.

A GREAT CHINESE.

In the sudden death of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, China loses one of her veteran statesmen whose past record has been one of genuine patriotism in a country over-ridden with military governors of provinces known as Tuchuns. In China, the South has usually been more liberal and less militaristic than the North and Dr. Sun who at the time of his death was the head of the enlightened Government of Canton, was the Chief promoter of the democratic revolution of 1911 that overthrew the Manchu dynasty. He would, in fact, have become the first President of the new Republic as he was its elected provisional President but for the ingenious plan devised by Yuan Shih-kai who made peace with the revolutionaries on condition that he and not Dr. Sun should be the first President. Since Yuan made an unsuccessful attempt to become an Emperor in 1915, China has been in a state of confusion and civil wars have taken place intermittently simply to determine which of the contending Tuchuns should govern the groups of provinces. In 1920, Dr. Sun succeeded in defeating the oppression of the Northern army and in establishing a progressive and efficient government in Canton. Indeed, Canton has remained the centre of Chinese radicalism all these years, though Dr. Sun has been perpetually at war with the Central Government at Peking. And during last years of his life he was leading the attack against Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang-Tso-Lin.

It is no easy task to appraise the public character of this remarkable Chinese leader. His friends claimed him as a sincere constitutionalist and reformer fighting the militarism at Peking while his opponents accused him of being as militaristic in his attitude and as imperialistic in his aims as the militarists whom he condemned. The British in China, it is said, all hated Dr. Sun while the Americans all praised him. From the confused politics of China, one thing emerges clearly that Dr. Sun's regime in Canton was one of the best in China and that he was inspired by a fervent desire to regain her lost sovereignty. Only a couple of weeks back we commented in these columns on Dr. Sun's interesting interview given to the "South China Morning Post" in which he foreshadowed the possibility of an alliance between China, Japan and India to resist the predatory imperialism of the West. If Dr. Sun was forced to resort to military methods to overthrow militarism it was because in the peculiar conditions of China there was no way of winning democracy except by arms. That he was no believer in the religion of might is evident from the fact that he deprecated China's copying the methods of Japan and was keenly alive to the danger to international peace involved in the militarising of China. At the present moment China can ill afford to lose such a man, for there is needed a moral strength to unite her, a wisdom to stabilise her and a patriotism to liberate her from the yoke of foreign interests. And all these qualities Sun Yat-Sen possessed in a degree rare among Chinese war-lords.

Notes of the Day.

A Cowardly Bolt.

The debate on the Bengal Ordinance did not end yesterday, but its significance was conclusive; the Government dream of defeating the Opposition by votes but in argument they disgraced themselves as the summary of Sir Alexander Muddiman's speech proves. In regard to the Bengal Ordinance, Lord Reading was, from the very beginning, determined upon winning a score with the aid of loaded dice. While Lord Lytton's good nature was being exploited with ghoulish tales of anarchism furnished by police-spies, Lord Reading lent a spirit of composure to the measure imagining himself to be the very incarnation of British Justice. The Police were winning all along the line. The bureaucracy, however, cherished the hope that the Bengal Council could be induced to accept the halter for five years. The extensive "season" of the Viceregal visit to Calcutta nevertheless failed, to the chagrin of Government. If the Ordinance Bill had been passed by the Council, the Home Member would have been able to dangle the betrayal before the Assembly. Bills and Resolutions were, however, reaching the Legislature. Lord Reading tried to burke discussion, but even his patriotic temper and pachydermatous exterior, could not stand against the legitimate criticisms of the public. He, therefore, decided to permit a gaseous revel of words: now Pundit Motilal's Bill, actually seeking the repeal of the monstrous decree. After prolonged cogitation he has disallowed the Bill. A mighty Liberal who supported his *jotwalla* Mr. Montagu through thick and thin, Lord Reading is, of course, content with a fresh display of his generous sagacity. Though he has disallowed the Bill, let us all recognise that he loves India. One who loves India so passionately as Lord Reading deserves an extension of office.

A Discovery and an Opportunity.

We published the other day an interview with Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, who expressed great enthusiasm for the recent discoveries by his Department of Mahenjo Daro and Harappa. The enthusiasm was excusable: for, as Sir John Marshall believes, the discoveries will extend the history of Indian civilization to ascertainable eras of pre-Babylonian times. So far the excavations of the Archaeological Department have brought them to nine buried cities revealed under alternate strata of mud and similar matter. Though Sir John Marshall naturally thinks that it is premature to anticipate too definitely at this stage the nature of the forgotten chapters of ancient history of this country now thrown open for examination by the scholars and historians of the world, the value of the discoveries as a means for the re-interpretation of Indian history cannot be over-emphasised. It was the recognition of their importance in this respect that prompted us time and again to press for adequate information on the subject. But the Department under Sir John Marshall's control has, for all practical purposes, remained inaccessible to the public in this country. We have been for years making the same demand. We have on innumerable occasions urged the necessity of greater and more systematic publicity in this country of the work of such national and world-wide importance as that entrusted to the Department. But the Department has not as yet shown its eagerness to accept its responsibility to the people who are maintaining it and who are naturally entitled to the assistance and facilities for which they pay. Even the periodic reports which were formerly available to us have of late ceased to reach us.

An Indifferent Department.

When the account of the recent important discoveries was first published in an English journal the same demand for publicity in this country was made in this journal. The reply to Mr. Haroon Jaffer's interpellation in the Council of State last week is, therefore, entirely unsatisfactory and unconvincing. It was stated, on behalf of the Department, that no request for copies of photographs had been received by the Director-General from Indian newspapers. Did Sir John Marshall wait for similar request from English newspapers? Or, was it that he volunteered the information to them? If he did so, he should have made the same effort here. It would not have prevented him from securing the assistance of scholars outside the country if Sir John led in the first instance taken advantage of the opportunity offered by newspapers in this country. The sympathy, the opinion and financial aid from this country are, Sir John ought to realise, not less important than the sympathy of scholars or the attention of newspapers outside the country. The satisfaction which one would naturally feel for the action of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly sanctioning an additional expenditure of Rs. 80,000 for the excavation at Mahenjo-Daro and Harappa is thus tempered by the thought that although the Assembly is alive to the importance of the discoveries it is not sufficiently alive to the indifferent conduct of the Department to which it has entrusted the money. This will surely not be the last time the Department approaches the Legislature for its sanction. And we trust the questions asked in the Legislature are a sign that if the Department persists in its traditional policy of indifference to the requirements of the people of this country the sanction in future will not be forthcoming as easily as it is accustomed to expect. The Department must make more active efforts to secure the approval of public opinion in this country and utilise the opportunity offered by the recent discoveries by enlisting the services of the maximum number of Indians with requisite qualification for the work of reconstructing the history of their own country.

Fodder in Rural Areas.

We publish elsewhere a brief communication from a correspondent on the measures taken by the Government of Bombay to deal with the problem of fodder supply in rural areas during times of famine and scarcity. In the altered rural economy of modern India, there is no problem, at least in the Bombay Presidency, which has such a vital bearing on the well-being of agriculturists as the maintenance during lean years of their stock of cattle. Under the influence of world prices, agriculture is no longer conducted on a self-contained basis, and the old-time practice of every cultivator raising his own fodder is being gradually abandoned. Moreover, with the disappearance of the community instincts from village life, the old practice of maintaining stores of fodder for use in times of pinch has also passed away. Thus there is no doubt that under such conditions it is too much to expect the rural population to give up their inertia all at once and on their own initiative to resort to common effort for the solution of this problem. The State will have to lend a helping hand and even to shoulder the bulk of the responsibility in the earlier stages. But the State is like an octopus, strangling everything that comes within the grasp of its tentacles. While, therefore, all effort towards the solution of the problem of fodder supply is welcome, we would warn Government not to attempt any action which will result in crippling any further the resourcefulness of the people and in making them more hopelessly dependent on the *Sirkar* than they already are to-day. We are glad that Government contemplate associating local non-official leaders in this experiment, but, we would urge them to go a step further and canvass actively the sympathy and support of the people concerned, through their village panchayats and co-operative societies. Otherwise, no permanent results need be expected of this interesting move initiated by the Government of Bombay.

INDIAN STATES.

NEED OF CHANGE.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Recent events have brought to the forefront the question of the unrestricted powers in the hands of the rulers of the Indian States. The maladministration in the Indian States rarely comes to the public notice, there being no room for a free press under an autocratic rule. The pent up discontent of the subjects, however, finds out an outlet here and there and the bits of information that leak out lead one to suppose that all is not well with the State subjects.

Irresponsible Rulers.

The fact that many Indian princes play ducks and drakes with the poor ryots' money cannot be denied. The number of absentee rulers of Indian States is increasing and that princes have to spend money like princes in foreign countries is also clear. The style in which these princes live there must convey an impression to the foreigners that India's wealth is inexhaustible and that it is not likely to be much the worse for further exploitation. His Majesty the King-Emperor cannot exceed the Civil List sanctioned by Parliament, but our princes have unlimited resources at their command and being not responsible to their subjects may spend the revenues of their States without let or hindrance on whatever objects to which they take a fancy. It is said the Maharaja of a State recently spent over 40 lakhs for the wedding of the heir-apparent and in order to make good some portion of the amount levied a marriage-presentation tax on his subjects!

A Chief in Maharashtra who died a few years ago was notorious for his genius in inventing new taxes. The number was not less than a hundred. His son, fortunately for the ryots, abolished many of these taxes. The people have still many grievances in other matters.

Another Chief in Maharashtra has taken it into his head that the people living in his capital should never suffer from plenty of water. The citizens moved heaven and earth to get a better water-supply, but the Chief has been adamant, and he has made it a point of honour not to yield to the demand for a luxury like water.

A young Maharaja heralded his reign by opening a race-course as if it were a much needed reform!

Some years ago a friend told the present writer that his father was employed in a Kathiawar State and his nominal salary was Rs. 75 per month though he actually got Rs. 37-8-0 only, because that was the practice in that State. The difference was pocketed by the Chief for his private expenses.

It is said that rulers of some States in Central India are indebted to a rich Marwari for large sums, which debts were contracted not for the purpose of making any improvements in the States, but for satisfying the passing whims of the rulers.

Not a few Rajas and Maharajas are well-known for their liberality in bestowing *jagirs* on or making presents of large sums of money to their favourite attendants or boon companions, not seldom men of doubtful reputation.

Some of the ruling princes manage to carve out big private properties and private treasures out of the State-properties and revenues. As the ruling princes have no private source of income it is obvious that these personal acquisitions are due to unjust forfeitures or jobberies. Generally these private properties and treasures are meant for the younger sons of the family.

The Chief of an Indian State was known to sell responsible posts to the highest bidders, the business of course being secretly transacted. "I know if you get this post you will take bribes and make a fortune. Why should you not pay a portion of that fortune to me in advance for securing this post?" Such was the argument used by this old Chief who was a very parsimonious fellow. The State officers, however, big their designations, were very miserably paid and naturally they could not help being corrupt.

A Nawab left some four lakhs of rupees in his private treasury when he died. He was the ruler of a small State and while he was living nobody suspected that the Chief had amassed such a private fortune. The general impression was that the State was too poor to undertake any improvements. The scale of land revenue in this State is over double that in British India.

Are the State subjects more lightly taxed than the British subjects? A writer recently brought the fact to light in the columns of a newspaper that in a State in Rajputana, while the revenue paid by the subjects is at least double of that in British India, the money spent on education there is barely a pie in the rupee! Another writer described how a State in Maharashtra actually made a profit on the primary education of the people by saving up for the ruler a portion of what was taken from the people for imparting primary education.

As a rule the people in petty Indian States and under feudatory Chiefs have to suffer most. A few days ago, there was a complaint from a Rajputana State in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the atrocities perpetrated by some feudatory Chiefs on their helpless ryots.

Power Wielded by Favourites.

The absolute power held by a ruling prince is, in some cases, used by his favourites who are adventurers and men of unscrupulous character. In a small State not far from Bombay, the late Chief's Secretary was all-powerful and responsible for the ruin of many persons. When the present Chief came to the gadi he being a minor, an administrator was appointed and the favourite of the late Chief was prosecuted for his misdeeds,

(Continued on page 12.)

"GIVE PEACE TO BENGAL."

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF ORDINANCE.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNMENT'S POOR DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The Legislative Assembly met, to-day, amid scenes of excitement as the Bengal Ordinance will be discussed on Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's resolution. Galleries were crowded, and prominent among those present were Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar.

The Nationalist Party has issued a Whip asking all members to be present in their seats, and to vote for the resolution. Although some amendments have been given notice of it is doubtful if any of them will be moved. It is likely that no member of the Nationalist Party will get up to speak after 3-30 but to ask the motion to be put to the vote.

European members of the Assembly held a discussion this morning near the Assembly Chamber as to the attitude to be adopted by them over the resolution. They are expected to oppose it, as also Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of Government. In any case the resolution will be carried, and Government will suffer another heavy defeat.

LATER.

The debate on the Bengal situation in the Assembly was not concluded to-day as a large number of members from various provinces wanted to express their indignation against it. It was, therefore, adjourned after five hours' duration to another date to be fixed soon. Sir Alexander Muddiman made a very poor speech which far from demolishing the non-official point of view only strengthened it. Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Jinnah, all Independents, crushed the Government's plea and advised that the only solution of the difficulty was to grant the political aspirations of the people. Col. Crawford delivered a typical Anglo-Indian oration, the purport of which was that Government had been too late in acting. Sir B. N. Mitra, the pet child of the bureaucracy whom its smiles have brought on to the present position, hastened to justify the trust which the Viceroy said he had reposed in him and as if his Indian predecessors Sir Muhamed Shafi and Sir A. C. Chatterjee had not already sold away India's interest he hastened to assure that he also was at one with the Viceroy. He was apparently put up to speak, probably because he is a Bengalee, but his speech itself was nothing more than the effort of one who is still studying the A B C, of politics. Mr. Amarnath Dut from his first-hand experience of Bengal proved that the Ordinance was directed only against the Swaraj Party, which had made the life for the bureaucracy difficult in Bengal.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

BENGAL DEBATE ADJOURNED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Long before the Legislative Assembly reassembled this morning to discuss the Bengal Ordinance the public galleries were packed to the full by an unusually large number of visitors including a considerable number of ladies. Distinguished among those present were Sir Dinshaw Petit, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Jayakar. The House was not full during question-time, but the members poured in as soon as the debate on the Bengal situation commenced and the House became quite full.

At question-time Sir Charles Innes replying to Mr. K. S. Ray said that a deputation of Indian Match Manufacturers' Association waited on him and the Finance Member in conjunction. It urged the imposition of an excise duty on matches manufactured in factories financed by foreign capitalists but stated that the factories financed by Indian capitalists should be free from this duty. Government were not contemplating action on such lines.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao in a supplementary question wanted to know whether in case the Government of India decided to take part in the Wembley Exhibition this year it could be done without imposing any financial burden on India.

Sir Charles Innes said so far as he could say the answer was in the negative.

Sir B. N. Mitra replying to Sir Purshottamdas justified the increase in postal insurance fees, etc.

OVER 18 LAKHS PAID TO TATAS.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Neogy, Sir Charles Innes said the total amount paid to Messrs. Tata Sons on behalf of the Steel Company from June to December 1924 under the bounty system approved last June is Rs. 18,56,864. It is expected that during 1924-25 the Tata Iron and Steel Company will receive on the whole 30 lakhs as bounties on rails. Nothing, so far, has been paid to other firms. Bounties on wagons for the current financial year are fixed by the Act at a maximum of 7 lakhs. It is expected that the Tata Iron and Steel Company will receive about 30 lakhs for the period October 1st 1924 to 31st March 1925 under the proposals which Government have now made.

"REASONABLE TIME."

Sir Purshottamdas in another question pointed out that while the few Belgian merchants in Tanganyika were allowed to keep accounts in French the 35000 Indian shopkeepers were asked to keep accounts either in English or in Swahili in English characters. Would Government make representations to the League of Nations against this hardship on the Indian traders?

Mr. Bhore said Government was aware that French was allowed to be used while Gujerati was not. Representations were made to the Colonial Office by the Colonies Committee and results were awaited. Government did not at present propose to represent the matter to the League of Nations.

Sir Purshottamdas asked how long Government was going to wait.

Mr. Bhore:—"For a reasonable time."

Sir Purshottamdas: "May I know what is the limit of your reasonable time?"

Mr. Bhore:—"This must be left to Government to determine."

Sir Purshottamdas: "How long ago did you make your representation?"

Mr. Bhore:—"Two years ago."

Sir Purshottamdas:—"May I take it that two years more would form reasonable time?"

No answer was given.

The House next elected a panel of eight members from which 6 members of the Central Advisory Council for the Railways will be nominated. The results will be announced later:

ORDINANCE DEBATE.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar rose at 12-15 p.m. to move his resolution which urged Government to take steps forthwith to supersede by an act of the Indian Legislature the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance I of 1924 made and promulgated by the Governor-General for and in the Province of Bengal."

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar said he came from Madras and could not therefore be charged with bias and excitement in dealing with the subject. He referred in turn to various speeches of Lord Lytton in justification of the Ordinance. He said Lord Lytton in declaring that he was not prepared to give protection of law to those who worked outside the law was thereby only proving the public charge that he had enacted a lawless law. Then again the Governor had said that Judges of the High Court were not consulted because they were not willing to act in an executive capacity. On the other hand, the Viceroy in addressing "this imbecile Assembly, wrongly called Parliament" had given the assurance that Judicial opinions of the High Court Judges were being taken.

The President called the member to order for having called the Assembly an imbecile body. The President said he could not allow such an epithet to be used regarding that body so long as he presided over it.

Continuing, Mr. Doraiswami said the Viceroy's speech in Calcutta purported to show that anarchists had nothing in common with political parties whom His Excellency for the first time credited with attempting to do some constructive work. He asked whether Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of others who were sent to jail were not charged with the same intentions which were now fastened on the anarchists. The speaker quoted the special provision of the Ordinance about witnesses and said in case witnesses were murdered or if they disappeared in the interest of the accused then a mere scrap of paper obtained from a special magistrate would be enough to condemn the accused. He doubted whether a legislation which contained such a provision would stand the light of day in any civilised country.

Continuing Mr. Doraiswamy said the single murder of Mr. Day had moved the Government to these extraordinary measures as if the heavens were about to fall. As for the action of the Viceroy they knew how lawyers were trained to produce facts against the accused. (Laughter). They knew therefore what to expect from a lawyer administrator. Mr. Doraiswamy said the Viceroy's announcemen about the unanimity of the Indian members of the Executive was a revelation but one of them had already left the shores of India another had retired and a third was on the eve of retirement. The speaker further pointed out how a person like Mr. S. C. Bose "about whose innocence and character both Indian and European opinion was unanimous" was arrested. He felt that the Assembly ought to have been consulted. As for the recrudescence of crime he said it was due to the removal of the great moral force of Mr. Gandhi which had resulted by his imprisonment. It was Gandhi's movement of non-violence which had checked the movement of violence. He suggested the Government should put

(Continued on next page.)

ELDERS AND ART

DEMAND FOR CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

GOVERNMENT'S HALF-HEARTED POLICY.

(Associated Press).

DELHI Jan. 28.

The Council of State discussed to-day, Mr. Haroon Jaffer's resolution for the immediate appointment of a committee to formulate a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students engaged in painting, sculpture, architecture and artistic crafts. The mover said his resolution was really nothing but a translation into a practical form of the suggestions made by Sir George Lloyd who did so much for the Indian art in connection with the Bombay School of Art. Sir George had suggested that the Central Government should establish a "Prize of Delhi" and that students who won the prize thus qualifying in sculpture and painting and perhaps in architecture and artistic crafts should be admitted to a central institution a kind of *Villa Medici* there to reap the fullest advantages of a period of three or four years painting and modelling and Sir George claimed that such a scheme would offer no serious difficulty either in finances or in organisation if properly handled. The resolution only called for a committee to organise just such a scheme at present. It was becoming more and more evident, said the speaker, that while different schools of art were developing in India, a national art had yet to be evolved.

Mr. Sethna moved an amendment as an addition to the resolution suggesting "that a central institution be opened where scholarship holders and prizemen may continue their work for a period of three or four years." Mr. Sethna thought no good purpose would be served by just giving scholarships and prizes. Recepients of these distinctions must be given opportunities to prosecute their studies in particular art or arts. Post-graduate course of study was necessary and a central institution preferably at Delhi would be the best solution. The object of the central institution was to secure a measure of Government patronage for the Indian art with a view to stimulating its progress. A central institution in Delhi would bring the best students into direct touch with the Central Government and their work would be done under the eye of the authority.

THE USUAL "BUT."

Mr. A. H. Ley, Industries Department Secretary, said that the attitude of Government was one of extreme sympathy with the proposals. But Government could not accept the resolution as it stood. The amendment completely altered the aspect of the original resolution and Government could not commit itself one way or the other on this question within a short notice. Proceeding, Mr. Ley observed that there was a scheme formulated by the architect of the New Delhi in consultation with the Chief Engineer. This scheme appeared to be expensive, the estimated cost being one and a half lakh. Nothing had been done with regard to it on account of financial consideration.

After further discussion the resolution and the amendment were boiled down to a proposition that Government should consider the advisability of formulating a scheme of scholarships and prizes for Indian art students engaged in painting, sculpture, architecture and artistic crafts and to establish a central institution where scholarship holders and prizemen may continue their work for a period of three of four years. This proposition was accepted by Government and carried unanimously.

ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR RAILWAYS.

The President next announced the following panel of eight members to serve on the Central Advisory Council for Railways. Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Bell, Lala Ramsarandas, Chaudhri Muhamad Ismail, Mr. Sethna, Sir Dinsha Wacha and Lala Sukhbir Sinha.

The Council adjourned till 3rd February, when official business will be transacted.

EFFECT OF ECLIPSE ON BROADCASTING.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

It appears that the solar eclipse last Saturday undoubtedly had an effect on the reception of wireless signals. Experts of the British Broadcasting Company have been studying reports sent in by listeners and officials. The Company states that although round London reception showed no variation from normal, listeners living upwards of 70 miles from London reported great change in the strength of signals during the eclipse. The Company adds, "Signals came in with much greater strength than they do under normal conditions and this shows that the sun's rays have the effect of weakening Signals". The British Broadcasting company are satisfied that valuable information has been received and that it has been conclusively proved that the presence or absence of the sun's rays affects the Signals.—B.O.W.

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY COMMITTEE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

The weather in its important relation to agriculture is to be made the subject of special study by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is announced that a permanent Committee has been appointed to advise the Ministry on all questions of agricultural meterology. The Chairman of the Committee is Napier Shaw who was for many years Director of the Meterological Office.—B.O.W.

DR. SUN-YAT-SEN DEAD!

A PEKING REPORT.

REMARKABLE CAREER.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Shanghai.—A Japanese semi-official telegram from Peking reports the death of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen.—Reuter.

A REMARKABLE CAREER.

[Sun Yat-Sen came into real prominence as the leader of the revolutionary movement in China which ended in the abdication of the Manchu dynasty in February 1912. He was born in 1867 in Kuangtung province, the son of a native Christian. He studied at the College of Medicine in Hongkong from 1887 to 1892, and there took his degree in medicine and surgery. He practised his profession first at Macao and then at Canton, but from the outset of his career displayed more interest in politics than in medicine, being by temperament an iconoclast, an organizer of secret societies and a leader of conspiracies against the established order of things. Inspired by his semi-European training, with bitter resentment against the Manchus, whom he regarded as responsible for China's humiliation at the hands of Japan, he first raised the standard of rebellion and of Cantonese independence in 1895, but the *coup* failed and Dr. Sun was compelled to seek safety in exile. Henceforward all his energies were directed towards stimulating the anti-dynastic movement, first by the collection of funds from the Chinese communities in the United States, Hawaii and the Straits Settlements, and then by organised propaganda work conducted by secret agents throughout the Empire. He received considerable assistance and encouragement in Japan, where he founded a society known as the Tung Men-hai, which played a prominent part in Chinese politics after the establishment of the Republic. Although an exile, he was generally regarded by the "Western-learning" section of young China as its leader, especially after the Chinese Government's attempt to kidnap him in London, in 1896. In 1911, when the revolution broke out prematurely at Wuchang, Dr. Sun was in England; but he hurried back to China and arrived at Shanghai on Christmas Eve, in time to be acclaimed as the originator of the Republican programme and elected Provisional President by the delegates to the National Convention assembled in Nanking. On January 5, after having taken the oath of office, he issued a Manifesto (counter-signed by Wu Ting-fang as Minister for Foreign Affairs) in which the purposes and policy of the Republican Government were proclaimed. On February 12, an Imperial edict announced the abdication of the Emperor; it surrendered the reins of Government to the representatives of the sovereign people and declared that henceforth the constitution should be Republican; at the same time, the organisation of the new form of Government was entrusted, "with full powers" to Yuan Shih-k'ai. On the 14th, Sun Yat-Sen resigned the Presidency and in the name of the Nanking Assembly invited Yuan to accept the position of Provisional President. His action was applauded by Young China at the time as evidence of patriotic self-abnegation, but events proved that it was chiefly inspired by recognition of the fact that he had the Cantonese group of politicians who had joined him as leaders of the Republican Movement, did not yet carry sufficient weight to justify them in attempting to form a national government.

Relations between Sun Yet-Sen and Yuan Shih-k'ai were never cordial, but until the ejection from Peking of the Kuo Min-tang Radicals by the President Dictator in 1913, they preserved the appearance and goodwill, and towards the end of 1912 Sun accepted a highly paid appointment as Director of National Railways at Shanghai. After the failure of the Kuo Min-tang's "war to punish Yuan", Sun wandered again in a wilderness of conspiracies, eventually, after the death of the Dictator (1916) he became one of the Cantonese group of politicians which waged continual warfare against the party in power at Peking. By the vehemence of his rhetoric, by the fervour of his grandiose schemes for the re-making of China at the time of the revolution, he captured the imagination of considerable sections of the public, especially in the United States. In April, 1921, a special session of the Southern (Canton) Parliament elected him to be President of the Chinese Republic, his supporters declaring the Canton "Military Government" to be the only lawfully constituted government in the country since then he had been administering the southern province with considerable success, but his influence did not extend by the province. Ever since the outbreak of civil war in China in the middle of last year, Sun Yat-Sen had been working to overthrow the military junta headed by General Wu Pei-Fu whose influence was supreme at Peking. He made common cause with Chang Tso Lin against Wu and was ultimately successful in securing the downfall of the latter, and his own restoration to power in the capital of the Empire. His enemies have represented Sun Yat-Sen merely as an intriguer, avaricious of power and that his patriotism was but a cloak for baser designs. But this is undoubtedly a biassed estimate of the man's worth and character. There can be no question that he was a remarkable personality, able to impress a very large number of his countrymen with the genuineness of his enthusiasm for a United Republic. In a country which is torn by civil war and which is consequently the hot-bed of intriguers by Foreign Powers, it was nothing strange that he was obliged to be an "intriguer" and a "conspirator" against one or the other power in temporary authority at the seat of the capital. But he always stood forth as a reformer of the administration and labourer for a United China. By his death China has lost one of its most remarkable and picturesque personalities and is distinctly poorer for the loss.]

DR. SUN AND FOREIGN POWERS

Sun Yat-Sen was of late accused in certain British political circles of being "Anti-

(Continued on page 11)

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION AND AFTER.

SPLIT IN HOME RULE LEAGUE.

LORD WILLINGDON'S INSULT TO BOMBAY LEADERS

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

XXI

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

In the following, the twenty-first instalment of his Indian reminiscences Mr. Horniman deals with the period immediately following the special session of the Congress in Bombay, in August 1918—a period which witnessed a rapid change of front on the part of Mrs. Besant and her adherents towards the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme and the practical abandonment of the Congress-League scheme by her and leaders like Messrs. Sastri and Jinnah.

Mr. Horniman describes the attempt made to rush the Home Rule League into support of Mrs. Besant's attitude in opposition to the Congress and how on the failure of that attempt Mrs. Besant started a rival League to carry on her propaganda.

Public attention was, however, diverted at this time, by two events of importance—Lord Willingdon's amazing behaviour towards the Home Rule Leaders at the Bombay Provincial War Conference, and the attempt to inaugurate the Willingdon Memorial in the name of the "citizens of Bombay". Mr. Horniman deals to-day with the first episode, reserving his account of the second for another occasion.

The pro-Montagu party in the Congress were not content to rest on the compromise which was the outcome of the Special Congress in Bombay in August 1918, but began to make ready for an attempt to improve the position from their point of view at the annual session at Delhi in the following December. Mrs. Besant and her immediate adherents had become definitely earnest supporters of the scheme of Dyarchy, and she seemed to think her influence in the Congress would be strong enough to carry it with her. She had a strong ally in Mr. Sastri and one or two others, who had previously been uncompromising supporters of the Congress-League scheme, but had quite shamelessly thrown it overboard for the fantastic shadow of "responsible government" represented by the proposals contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Personally, I continued to use all the influence I possessed and to fight strenuously for the maintenance of the position set up by the Special Congress and to improve upon it, if possible. I did a good deal of speech-making both in Bombay and elsewhere during the interval. But the attention of the political world in Bombay in the latter half of 1918 was diverted by two events of importance—Lord Willingdon's amazing behaviour to the Home Rule Leaders at the Bombay Provincial War Conference, and the attempt to inaugurate the Willingdon Memorial in the name of the "citizens of Bombay". I shall deal with both of these presently.

* * * *

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer played a leading part in influencing Mrs. Besant to turn round and support the Montagu-Chelmsford plan. I discovered, when he came to Bombay shortly after the publication of the Report that he was drifting away from the Congress-League position, but I did not consider his influence in the Congress, whatever it might be in the Besantine councils, was of sufficient importance to matter very greatly. At the same time I undoubtedly underrated his power for mischief, and I never supposed that he would be able to carry Mrs. Besant and her friends as far as he did in the support of Dyarchy. The result was that the Delhi session produced a definite cleavage between the Congress and the Besant party, and Mrs. Besant herself, who a few months before was almost the idol of Indian Nationalism all over India, was left without any influence at all, except among the small band of her immediate followers, and the independent support she received from one or two leaders, like Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jinnah, who had arrived at a similar position to herself by independent routes.

Immediately after the Congress Session was over an attempt was made to rush the Home Rule League into support of Mrs. Besant's attitude in opposition to the Congress. I discovered, accidentally, that a meeting of the Council of the League had been called at the house where she was staying in Delhi after the Congress had concluded its sittings, to which I had not received an invitation, though, as a Vice-President and member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay branch, I was entitled to be present. I quickly realised the danger and the impropriety—as I considered—of what was being done. In the first place the Home Rule League was formed with the object of supporting the Congress in its struggle for the achievement of self-government within the Empire, and it could not, without a breach of its constitution, act in opposition to the Congress resolutions. Secondly, it was clear that, had the Council of the League taken up an attitude contrary to the Congress resolutions at Bombay and Delhi, it would have been acting against the views of the vast majority of its members all over the country. I attended the meeting and expressed this view very strongly, and though I think the majority of the Council were against me, I was able to carry my point by threatening to get a full meeting of the members of the League convened in Bombay in order to test their views on the Congress resolutions. And there could be no doubt that such a meeting would have been overwhelmingly in support of the Congress attitude.

That did not end the matter, however, and the battle was renewed in Bombay some weeks later, when we succeeded in maintaining the position of the League in support of the Congress against the efforts of Mrs. Besant and her friends to turn it over to the support of their own attitude. The sequel to this was that, when Mr. Ramaswami Aiyer went before the Joint Committee, as a delegate of the Home Rule League, he had to explain that the views he expressed were not those of the body he was sent to represent. It required some audacity to do this, but Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer was not lacking in that respect.

The fairness and impartiality of the Committee or the President, Lord Selborne, and Mr. Montagu, who managed its executive business, was indicated by their refusal to allow Mr. Hassan Imam and myself, Mr. Ramaswami Aiyer's fellow-delegates, to appear as witnesses to represent the true views of the Home Rule League. I am not sure whether, if I had not been on the spot to make a public protest, if necessary, Mr. Ramaswami Aiyer would have troubled to tell the Committee that his personal views were opposed to those of the Home Rule League as a whole. He really had no status as a witness at all but he was working hand-in-glove with Mr. Montagu and no doubt his evidence was considered as of great value by that gentleman.

Mrs. Besant's action, when she found that she could no more carry the League her way than she could the Congress was characteristic. She immediately established a new Home Rule League, whose lack of members did not deter her from using it as a convenient *point d'appui* for herself on British platforms, in the same way as she used the "National Convention", when she was in England last year. It is all very regrettable when one reflects what an impression might have been made on the British public, had all the delegates who came to England in 1919, united in representing the real view of the Indian public and all the genuinely public bodies, instead of putting forward their own "stunts" in the guise of representatives of "national" opinion.

* * * *

During the war all the National leaders in Bombay were quite sound—rightly or wrongly—in their support of the Allied cause. Lokmanya Tilak was one of the first in the early months of the struggle to make a very definite declaration that it was the duty and interest of Indians to support the Government in the conduct of the war and I cannot call to mind any occasion on which any of them was responsible for any utterance or action to cause embarrassment to the Government in this respect. On the contrary, on every occasion on which their services were specially called in aid—such as recruiting for the Defence Force as well as the regular army and the support of war loans and the Bombay War Fund etc.—they were always ready to render valuable assistance. The idea of the official world, however, seemed to be that there was no standard of loyalty short of the suspension of all criticism of the Administration, which the officials themselves were to be left free to do as they asked, whether their acts trespassed on the controversial field or not. The "non-controversial" stunt was assiduously worked by the official world, until we all discovered that it was to be a one-sided arrangement, in which the popular leaders and representatives were expected to be silent spectators while the Administration on their side carried on as usual. Every attempt to assert political claims was treated as an attempt to "embarrass" the Government, regardless of the fact that in England and other parts of the Empire, the war was not being treated as a bar to

(Continued on page 10.)

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CAMPAIGN AGAINST LEPROSY

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

As the public of Bombay is already aware, His Excellency the Viceroy has made an appeal to India on behalf of the Leprosy Relief Association, and, in his own words, with which I fully concur, he is confident that the object of his appeal "cannot fail to commend itself to the sympathy both of the rich and the poor, and to all classes and creeds without distinction in India".

At the request of His Excellency, I have formed a Committee of leading representative Bombay citizens, who have very kindly consented to do what lies in their power to make a successful appeal for funds, so that Bombay shall play its part in the earnest campaign which is to be undertaken to assist the sufferings of those afflicted, and take every step rendered possible by modern research for the prevention of this terrible disease. It is not necessary for me to deal at length with the efforts which the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association intend to take when funds are available, as this question was fully dealt with in His Excellency the Viceroy's speech, delivered in Delhi on the 27th instant, which has been fully reported. I should, however, like to emphasise one point in that speech, and to assure contributors from Bombay that, while all monies collected for this Leprosy Appeal will be transmitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Indian Council, the Indian Council has undertaken to give ample consideration to the needs of the Presidency, and contributors may rest assured that their contributions will materially help the efforts which are already being made to combat Leprosy through out the Presidency of Bombay.

In commending this Appeal to the public, I should like to express my gratitude to the following gentlemen who have consented to serve on the Bombay Leprosy Appeal Fund Committee:—

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, Sir H. P. Macnaghten, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. L. S. Hudson, Mr. Ishvardas Lakhmidas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim has very kindly agred to act as Honorary Treasurer, but all contibutions should be sent to H. E. the Viceroy's Leprosy Fund Account at the Imperial Bank.

(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON.

Government House,
Bombay.
29th January 1925.

HIGH TIME FOR SOLUTION.

HAWKERS AND HONY. MAGISTRATES

The annual general meeting of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of Bombay was held in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Wednesday at 6 p.m. Sir Henry Macnaghten, the Chairman of the Association presided on the occasion.

Mr. B. S. Turkhad, the Secretary read the Report of the activities of the Association during the past year, in the course of which it was stated that the Association had 83 members on the roll and that the financial condition was sound. The Report among other things referred to some of the important problems that faced the Honorary Magistrates in the discharge of their duties such as the question of hawkers, the lightning of the streets, motor accidents and the power of the single-sitting Magistrates. The Secretary expressed gratification that through their efforts and the co-operation of the Police and the Municipal Corporation, the question of hawker was on the high-road to solution. The lightning of the roads had been much improved and thus one of the causes of motor accidents had been removed; as for the speed and proper control of the motor vehicles, it was a matter of satisfaction to them that the Police had thought it fit to have a separate department to deal with the problem. Another gratifying note struck by the Secretary was that the Society had been recognised by the Government and he hoped to see the number of members swell in the near future.

The Report extended a warm welcome to Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In moving the adoption of the Report and the statement of Accounts, Sir Henry Macnaghten said that they could well congratulate themselves upon the real good work that they had been able to do and looked forward to still better work from them. Referring to Mr. Turkhad's visit to England he said that Mr. Turkhad must have been impressed as many of them too would be impressed by the fact that the Honorary Magistrates in England were called upon to deal with fewer number of cases in a month than they in Bombay had in a day. Another matter that troubled him, as it must have done his colleagues, was the enormous number of hawkers that were brought before them and he had many times failed to understand what was the nature of offence that they had committed and why particular hawkers were selected and not the others.

Concluding Sir Henry Macnaghten said that they could rightly claim that broadly speaking, they had administered a fair form of justice and had come at right results expeditiously and rapidly.

After the Report and the statement of Accounts were unanimously adopted, new office-bearers were elected. The new office-bearers are as follows:—Sir Henry Macnaghten, Chairman, Mr. M. Leslie, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Iswardas Lakhmidas, Treasurer.

Members:—Major S. K. Engineer, Messrs. E. R. Heerjibhoji, R. A. Spencer, B.S.N. Cooper and J. Selwyn.

Secretary:—Mr. B.S. Turkhad.

The meeting terminated with a vote of

ARTS COLLEGE AT NASIK

GOVERNOR PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

APPRECIATION OF G. E. S'S WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, Jan. 28.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay performed to-day the opening ceremony of the Nasik Arts College, conducted by the Gokhale Education Society.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni after extending a hearty welcome to His Excellency to the institution on behalf of the Gokhale Education Society, proceeded to give a brief history of the Society and of its progress during the past six years. He referred to the various institutions started by the Society in Bombay, Borli and other places. Coming to the Society's activities in Nasik, Mr. Kulkarni said:—"All our Life-workers had lived in Bombay and on that account we had opportunities of observing how health was sacrificed in bringing young people to unhealthy surroundings. The miserable lot of college-students in Bombay who are required to live in chawls, impressed upon our minds the necessity of opening an Arts College in a good healthy centre. The claims of Nasik as the most suitable place in this province to be developed as an educational centre, appealed to us and on sounding public opinion in this city, a scheme was prepared and this site of 68 acres was purchased in August 1923 and an application was sent to the University for affiliating this College. The University sanctioned the scheme and Government also gave their approval in May 1924. Several conditions have been laid down by the University and Government while approving the scheme. Those about the College Building and equipment have been fulfilled and only one condition remains to be satisfied. By June, 1925 the College should have an income of Rs. 6,000 a year. This means the raising of over a lac of rupees.

This College has just begun its work and we are naturally looking ahead to several developments. We are teaching the First Two Years' Classes. In course of time we shall teach the full Degree Course. More class-rooms will be required for this purpose. A large number of our pupils will require residential arrangements of which only a small beginning has been made. Members of the teaching staff ought to reside on the premises of the College. More equipment is necessary for the Library and Laboratory. Tennis Courts, a Gymkhana Pavilion, a Gymnasium, a few boats for the Boating Club, all these additions will necessarily be beneficial to students; and however anxious we may be to hasten these developments, a certain amount of patience is absolutely necessary.

In former times the Governor of a province was generally called upon to perform a function of importance in an institution with a view to secure some pecuniary assistance from Government and even now the practice is current. We realise the difficulties of Government in these matters; and may I point out to Your Excellency that we have erected our three buildings in three different Centres, without any financial aid from Government? We are not at all against the policy of taking aid for such purposes; every sort of help that comes from Government is welcome, but we do not want to embarrass Government by clamouring for Building Grants. At the same time we want government to show sympathy to the efforts of institutions who do their work without such aid. Your Excellency knows that non-official associations like ours will have to lift up the major portion of the burden of Secondary and Higher Education in future. As time goes on Government will not find it easy to give adequate help to private effort, but we recognise these difficulties of Government and co-operate with them in the spread of Secondary and Higher Education. We do not think Your Excellency would consider us unreasonable if we claim the same spirit of co-operation and leniency from Government in furthering work that we undertake.

Now with Your Excellency's permission I would like to mention the names of those who have made it possible to start this institution. Rao Bahadur Poohale's contribution of Rs. 10,000 has enabled us to build the central class-room. Mr. Shanker Punchhet of Boi has donated Rs. 4,000 and is giving Rs. 4,000 more. Telegu Friends from Bombay have given nearly one thousand volumes for the Library and they are going to give an equal number of volumes shortly. Mr. R. G. Pradhan gives 200 volumes. Mr. Hiraman Shindore and his friends intend to erect a building for our Library. Mr. R. G. Kashiker of Malegaon has done immense service in collecting funds from the northern part of the District. We must also express our gratitude to the "Times of India" who supported our scheme very strongly. One more name I beg to be allowed to mention and that is of Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, whose services are too numerous to be mentioned in detail."

In conclusion, Mr. Kulkarni said:—

My colleagues have requested me to make an appeal for funds to the public on behalf of our college. The sums of money which we require are very large and these times are exceptionally bad. The Endowment Fund alone means one lac of rupees and that also must be collected before June, 1925. I am not therefore sure that my appeal will be of any use. But a needy man becomes bold and on looking about I find some one here whose voice even in these hard times will not fail to achieve the desired end. If the most respectable citizen of this Presidency makes an appeal on behalf of this college, several philanthropic persons will come forward and contribute their share in the development of our College. May I then request Your Excellency to raise Your Excellency's voice on our behalf in the furtherance of this sacred cause of the spread of Education? This is the first time Your Excellency has paid a visit to our institution and we wish that this tie of ours should be ever-lasting. With these few words I request Your Excellency to declare this college open.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson in the course of his speech in declaring the College open expressed his very high appreciation of the selfless labour of the members of the Gokhale Education Society. "They have", said His Excellency adopted the name of one who was above all things a worker more than a talker, one who was on the side of construction rather than destruction, and one whose work for the good of his country deserves to be remembered with respect, and to be followed by a shining example of practical patriotism.

I have refered to the efforts of Government in the cause of education, and I should like for a moment to give you a few figures shewing what has been done in the last seven years. At the commencement of that period, the expenditure of Government on primary education was about 41 lakhs of rupees, while this year it has risen to about 112 lakhs; that is to say, it has been almost trebled during these few years, while the expenditure of Government on secondary education has gone up from 14 lakhs to 29 lakhs, or more than double. You are also aware that, under the Primary Education Act, Government are now definitely committed to a programme of rapid expansion of primary education, which will involve additional annual expenditure of anything from 50 to 100 lakhs of rupees. This is not all, for I certainly anticipate that the wider spread of primary education is bound to have its effect on the demand for secondary education, and the strain on the resources of Government under this head also is bound to increase. When I look at these figures and at the probable revenues of Government under the existing scale of taxation, I really begin to wonder where all the money is coming from, so long as the present financial arrangements between the Government of India and this Presidency remain as they are, and it seems to me that Government will have very little left under present circumstances for the expansion of collegiate education so long as popular opinion, as expressed in the Legislative Council, insists, as I think rightly, on the prior claims of primary education. It is for this reason that I particularly welcome all the assistance that can possibly be enlisted in the way of private efforts, and that I so greatly appreciate the work that is being done by this and other kindred educational societies.

"Those of you who are familiar with the inner history of the affiliation of this College, are well aware that the report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the Syndicate to inspect the proposed College was, if I may say so, not too enthusiastic in its favour. They regarded the application for affiliation as somewhat premature, although they recognised, as I do, the enthusiasm and competence of the promoters and I was at first rather doubtful whether Government could accept the proposals of the Senate. While the matter was under my consideration, I had the advantage of a personal discussion with your energetic Principal, and he was able to persuade me that he had made out a strong case for agreeing to the recommendation of the Senate, and in the end, as you all know, the proposals were sanctioned on certain conditions which I was assured would be fulfilled. I feel, therefore, a rather special and personal responsibility for the success of this College, and I have every confidence that the trust I reposed in the reliability of the Society, and in the local patriotism of the public of Nasik and the neighbouring districts, will be fully justified."

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The trustees of the late Seth Hansraj Pragji Thakersey have donated towards the Gokhale Education Society's Nasik Arts College Endowment Fund more than one lakh and twenty thousand rupees and the College will be named as "The Seth Hansraj P. Thakersey College."

WAKFS ACT.

IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT URGED.

Mr. Hoosenbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, M.L.C., has given notice to move the following resolutions at the February Sessions of the Legislative Council, Bombay:—

"That this Council recommends that in view of the demand made by the Mohamedan Community regarding the enforcement of the Wakf Act in all the provinces the Governor in Council be pleased to enforce the application of the Wakf Act to the Bombay Presidency without further delay."

COMFORTS OF HAJ PILGRIMS.

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to communicate to the Bombay Port Trust authorities the urgent necessity of providing at least during the Haj Season a fixed berth accommodation with suitable shade having all the necessary sanitary arrangements and refreshment rooms for the convenience of Hajis, with separate arrangement for women and children accompanying them, who have to wait for a number of hours before embarking on the steamers."

"That this Council recommends that Government be pleased to declare two days as public holidays for Ramzan Id."

BOMBAY BABY WEEK.

GIRGAUM CENTRE.

Lady Wilson will open the Exhibition at the Vanita Viram Hall, Sandhurst Road and the open grounds adjoining the Hall to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. Lady Wilson's speech will be read in Gujerati. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will then speak on 'Parents' Responsibilities." The lecture will be followed by a Cinema Show. Admission to the Exhibition, lecture, and Cinema is free and all are cordially invited.

"GIVE PEACE TO BENGAL."

(Continued from previous page.)

Gandhi in charge of Bengal and see the results. (Laughter and applause). Mr. Doraiswamy spoke for three quarters of an hour.

The President reminded the House of the existence of a standing order which restricted them from reflecting upon the actions of the Governor-General or Governor. No doubt on an occasion like this it would be a little difficult to comply with the standing order without deflecting the course of the debate, but if the members kept up to the standard observed by Mr. Doraiswamy there would be no necessity for the intervention of the Chair.

GOVERNMENT DEFENCE.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had desired to state the Government position as precisely and clearly as possible. But, the mover had made his task somewhat difficult. He had said that the whole action was taken because of the single murder of Mr. Day and had ignored that there was bristling history of crime behind the Government action. The facts had been fully given in the statements issued by the Viceroy and the Government of Bengal. Conspiracy existed for a long time from 1908 onwards till it was finally crushed and the movement was broken by action of the kind which was now being taken against a similar movement. The germs of the movement which were, there though paralysed, took root in 1923. During this year an attempt at the life of Mr. Tegart, Police Commissioner, was discovered and a series of outrages, dacoities and murders, including that of Mr. Day, showed there was an organized conspiracy behind the movement and that it was in possession of dangerous types of revolvers and bombs. In March last a bomb factory was discovered by accident and discovery of bombs at Faridpur showed that bomb-making was not confined to Calcutta. In July "Red Bengal" Leaflets were distributed at a Town Hall meeting. He read the text of a leaflet which threatened to "Despatch forthwith" all those who took part in prosecutions. That men who led this "Red" leaflet movement were not ignorant but worked with great intelligence was shown by the discretion they used in issuing these leaflets. These were, for instance, served on the Judge, the Standing Council and the witnesses who took part in the Manikt'olia Bomb Cave trial. Later the body of a youth, who had become an approver, was found murdered mangled and mutilated on the railway line. There were then series of outrages which showed that terrorists did not hesitate to murder men like dogs who stood in their way or disclosed their secrets. Assassin, the Home Member warned the House, was an extraordinarily difficult man to deal with. It was impossible to protect even the highest in the land. Under such circumstances to have come to ask the Assembly not to sanction the measures necessary would have paralysed the course of Government activity against the terrorists associations. He also informed the House that between July and the time at which the Ordinance was issued six further attempts at murder were made but they were frustrated either by purely the action of the police or purely by accident (he would say by the hand of Providence.) It was in the highest interest that he should not disclose the names of these six persons whose lives were in danger. It was when the situation was thus radically deteriorating that Government decided to act. "Some say we were premature in taking the action. I say you may gamble with your own life. But is it justifiable to gamble with the life of others? At least Government, whose spokesman I am, does not think so." As for provisions of the Ordinance the Viceroy had already assured them that it would not, in any way, touch the liberty of citizens so long as they did not take part in terrorist movement. The Home Member confessed his surprise at the criticism of the mover against the special provision about evidence of those who might be murdered or disappear in the interest of the accused. This, he thought, should have been the least objectionable. As for locking up the accused without bringing them for trial his own training was against such a course. The Governor of Bengal, a man of Lord Lytton's ability and understanding could not like it. As for the Viceroy, he an ex-Chief Justice of England, a Liberal in politics, a Liberal in ideas trained in the best school of English Bar and one who was not a bureaucrat dried up by the sun of India (laughter), could not have liked such a course. Indeed no one among the members of the Government liked it. He would put it on the lowest ground. They could not have liked to see an agitation against their action if they could have avoided it. Then there was the charge that Government's action was directed against political parties with legitimae aspirations. He read from the provisions of the Ordinance showing that it was aimed only at those who were connected with the party of violence. The Home Member regretted the remarks made by the mover about the Session Judges who examined the cases. He asked whether the history of the British Administration justified the charge that men of the position of the session judges should, without satisfying themselves, sign death warrant which had already been prepared by the Executive. He continued "If the argument is that under no circumstances and under no conditions are powers of this nature to be given to the Executive, I entirely differ from that. There comes a time when the safety of the State is the only law and that time was coming close in Bengal. There is a time when the State must either grapple with the forces of terrorism or go under." There was another argument that the powers assumed would prove ineffective. His reply was that these had proved effective in the past and he hoped these would prove effective on this occasion as well. Could any one in his senses think that before dealing with these conspiracies Government must have come to the Assembly and discussed the proposed arrangements.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar:—How do they do it in England Sir?

The Home Member:—Occurrences there are rare.

Resuming, the Home Member said:—It was a reasonable question for them to ask when were the accused to be brought to trial. That was a question he asked himself. But, as every lawyer member would know the most effective witnesses in such cases were the approvers. But, if the approvers were produced they would be either murdered (a member: what?) or they would have to be perpetually extricated to save their lives. "If I were an approver, I would hesitate under these circumstances before taking any risk." Wherever possible the accused would be brought to trial.

REPRESSION AND PROGRESS.

The next question he said might be as to how long these men were to be kept in jail. His reply was that so long as it was in the public interest to do so and not a day longer. (Non-official benches laughter). The Home Member emphatically declared that the Government action had already given the terrorists a rude shock. It had dislocated their organisation and had gone far to crush the movement. Unless terrorism was terminated he could not leave his police officers and men come forward to give evidence to share the fate of the man whose corpse was found mangled at the railway line. (Applause from official bench.) The Home Member next paid his tribute of admiration to the police of Bengal, particularly that in Calcutta for their work. He also recognised the assistance rendered by men in Bengal, including the coolies in arresting the culprits, which spoke well of the citizens of Bengal. The Home Member further asked "Do you think repressive measures will arrest the political progress? Look at the Irish State where they had to resort to measures at which people in this country might have revolted."

Mr. Goswami:—They forced the Government by the use of arms.

Concluding the Home Member pleaded that even if the Assembly repudiated the Government's action "You must agree with us that political progress will be obstructed by terrorism and that the most criminal enemy of country is the man who advises that terrorism is the path to political progress." (Loud and prolonged applause).

ANOTHER DAY FOR DEBATE.

Just after 5 p.m. the Assembly rose and, as suggested by Mr. Jinnah, further discussion was adjourned till a date to be fixed later. After the Home Member had spoken Mr. B. C. Pal opposed the Government's policy, which, he said, was not the right way of dealings with the situation.

Sir B. N. Mitra assured the members of the Legislative Assembly that the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council could not have supported the Viceroy's action unless there were sufficient reasons for doing so.

Mr. T. Rangachariar supported the resolution. He said autocracy was not dead and characterised the legislatures as merely advisory bodies.

Col. Crawford strongly supported the Government's action on behalf of the European members.

Mr. Jinnah advised the Government to revise its policy and meet the political aspirations of the people.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt maintained that the Ordinance was directed against the Swaraj Party.

"I AM THE KING"

AMIR ALI'S UNACCEPTABLE TERMS

KHILAFAT DELEGATION IN HEDJAZ.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following cable has been received from Syed Suleman Nadvi, President, Indian Khilafat Delegation from Jeddah:—

"Fully discussed in many meetings all points with King Ali and Ministers and got their final written reply. They think Republic in Hedjaz impracticable and world Muslim conference useless and impracticable. They agree to constitutional Government being established headed by King Ali, whose personality is inevitable. In our view they may admit Muslim countries as advisors on religious affairs and are disposed to come to an understanding with the Khilafat Committee. Mecca Road closed on account of war. I have received Ibn Saud's reply inviting us for discussion, but we are disallowed proceeding Meccawards till we and Ibn Saud after negotiations with the local Government admit in writing that Ali is the rightful King of the Hedjaz. Wire instructions."

The Indian Khilafat Committee decided to send the following reply, which was cabled by Doctor Kitchlew, President:—

"Your cable reply was delayed because we considered it necessary to assemble at Delhi representatives of the whole country who are represented on the Working Committee. The following decision has been arrived at. The Committee is unprepared to make any change in the decision that a World Conference is indispensable for determining the future administration of Islamic countries. Exchange with representatives of the Muslim nations is necessary to investigate present needs and the situation and the wide spread allegation concerning certain incidents of recent warfare stopping further bloodshed in the Holy Land and permanently establishing peace. This is impossible unless the delegation proceeds to Mecca without delay and consult with Ibn Saud also. Amir Ali's preventing delegation from proceeding and prematurely opening controversial questions produces a situation which makes the solution impossible. The Committee regrets this action of Amir Ali. The terms proposed are entirely unacceptable. Trust he will reconsider and satisfy the Muslim world by adopting the proper attitude. If even now the delegation is prevented from proceeding further discontinue the conference and cable the result."

It is understood that the delegation has now been allowed to proceed to Mecca.

KOHAT SETTLEMENT

WHAT IT HAS NOT ACHIEVED

LALAJI INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of a statement to the Press explained the present situation in Kohat as follows:—

"The Hindus and the Mahomedans influenced by high officials have entered into an agreement in regard to only some of the matters arising out of the Kohat Tragedy. The main question that has been settled is the shelving of the criminal cases which had been started by Government against both the parties. Most of the Hindus involved in these criminal cases belonged to the highest strata of Hindu society in every respect in social position, wealth and education. It is clear that in their case at least a great deal of official pressure had to be brought to bear upon them in order to make them sign the so-called final settlement. But that is another tale. What is necessary to remember is that this has not settled everything arising out of the tragedy. Frankly speaking this is not a settlement between the Hindus and the Mahomedans. It is more or less a settlement between the Government on the one side and the Hindus and Mahomedans on the other. Nothing has been done so far either by the Government or by the Mahomedans to secure an honourable return of the Hindu refugees to Kohat. Neither the Government nor the Mahomedans have given them any guarantees. The Government have held out no promise of compensation of any kind. Even the amount and terms of the loan understood to have been promised by the Government are not definitely known. No attempt is being made to re-habituate those Hindus, who had lost everything in this tragedy in any shape or manner. The question of their future safety has neither been considered nor solved. Nor has any attempt been made to establish friendly relations between the two communities except a pious wish by the Viceroy in his speech in the Assembly. Consequently very few Hindus have actually returned to Kohat. Vast bulk of them still are in Pindi, being lodged and maintained by the Hindu Sabha. As to the question of their relief, pending the time when they can honourably and safely return to Kohat the Hindu refugees may broadly speaking be decided into the following classes: (1) First come those widows and orphans who have had all their male relatives murdered during the course of these disturbances. (2) In the second class come those widows and orphans who have lost everything they possessed in the shape of worldly goods or ornaments or cash during these disturbances. (3) The third category consists of those families who before the disturbances lived in the adjoining villages of Kohat and were on account of the feelings by these disturbances forcibly converted to Islam, but adjourned Islam and fled from their homes on the first opportunity they got after their so called conversion. (4) The fourth class consists of those people who own or owned no property in Kohat and in no way materially attached to Kohat Town. (5) The other classes consists of those who have their agricultural or other immovable property in Kohat. From what I could see during my visit to Rawalpindi I found that the vast bulk of these people are not prepared to go back to Kohat immediately or at an early date. I have impressed upon them the desirability of taking to some work, which will give them daily bread and I have advised the local Hindu Sabha to start supplying provisions to such as can get employment at Rawalpindi. As to how to secure the honourable and safe return of the Hindu refugees to Kohat is not a question before the Hindu and Muslim leaders of the country."

Official and Personal.

A garden party was held on Monday afternoon at Government House, Madras, which was attended by a large and distinguished gathering. Among those present was His Excellency Rear Admiral Richmond.

Sir Frank Sly, Mr. Hunter and Captain F. B. Webb arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week on Tuesday.

Sir William Clair Lees and Mr. N. Laski lunched at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson attended a meeting of Purdah ladies in connection with Baby Week on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson, Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captains T. B. C. Piggott and K. E. Previte Aides-de-Camp left Bombay for Nasik on Tuesday.

Mr. Fazlul Huq will preside over the Bengal Muslim Conference at Serajgunj at the end of this month.

The Aga Khan, who arrived at Alexandria has left that place for Cairo. It is understood that he will be continuing his journey to India very shortly.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler and staff left Patna on Tuesday morning on a tour in Muzaffarpur.

H. H. Aga Khan has arrived at Port Said from Alexandria. He was met on the station by the Governor and other officials. He left to-day for Suez, where he will join the steamer "Dumbea" and proceed to Mombasa and Zanzibar.

"FRAUD ON INDIA"

40 CRORES' LOSS IN REVERSE COUNCILS.

GOVT'S, FIRST DEFEAT.

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Government suffered its first defeat in the Assembly to-day and thoroughly deserved it. The occasion was the voting on the resolution of Mr. Venkatipati Raju for the immediate appointment of a Currency Committee with a majority of Indian non-officials and an Indian Chairman. The proposal for an Indian majority has been to Sir Basil Blackett like red rag to the bull but as Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Patel showed this is the most legitimate demand that the Assembly could make when the interests of India are at stake and as these have very often been sacrificed in the past for non-Indian "experts". Mr. Jamnadas was indignant at Government's attitude and pointed out that Government had consistently practised fraud on India. When a person committed fraud he was sent to jail, but what of fraud on India to the extent of 40 crores committed under the Finance Membership of Sir Malcolm Hailey through the sale of reverse councils: that amiable gentleman was promoted to Governorship. Mr. Ramchandra Rao intervened with a proposal to accommodate the two sides by asking for a committee without unavoidable delay and with adequate and effective Indian representation. This was apparently agreed to by the Finance Member in the lobby and the manner Sir Basil Blackett readily accepted it proved this. But Sir Basil's cleverness failed him after saving that he accepted the amendment. He indulged in equivocation and said this, of course, should not be taken as committing him to more than what the Viceroy had spoken on the subject. Mr. Jinnah who was in favour of Mr. Ramchandra Rao's amendment was taken back at the commentary of the Finance Member and hoped that Sir Basil did not mean what he said. Sir Basil was however unrepentent and reiterated his reservation. As Mr. Patel had shown if Government did not propose to go beyond the Viceroy's observation the amendment of Mr. Ramchandra Rao was superfluous. Mr. Patel was himself for the original resolution and strongly expressed himself for gold standard to prevent the constant manipulation of Indian currency to the advantage of British trade. Mr. Ramchandra Rao saw through Sir Basil's game and at once withdrew his amendment much to the surprise and discomfiture of the treasury benches. Division soon followed and Mr. Raju's resolution was carried by 52 against 38 amidst acclamation.

OPIUM POLICY.

Before experiencing this defeat the Finance Member had to face at question time a close examination of the objectionable opium policy of the Government of India. Dr. Datta, the Indian Christian, launched the attack and all sides of the non-official benches rallied. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. R. Rao, Mr. D. P. Sinha, Mr. Shanmukam Chetty and others vied with one another in opposing the Government policy and showing that it was opposed by the Indian public opinion. Sir Basil cornered by Dr. Datta who pointed out that the All-India Congress Committee, the Liberal League and other political, religious and social bodies were opposed to the Government's view and supported the American view, took shelter behind the plea that in every country public bodies could be found to oppose Government policy. When challenged to ascertain public opinion the Finance Member said he had addressed the local Governments on the subject. Dr. Datta suggested a Round Table Conference, but the Finance Member would not have it. Instead he said a resolution could be tabled and discussed, but in this he was taken a safe course because the chances of a favourable ballot box are remote. In despair at the attitude of the Finance Member Dr. Datta suggested a deputation of an Indian non-official to the Geneva Conference and the transfer of the subject to the Department of Education. Sir Basil refused to answer the first question on the plea that it did not arise out of the main question (as if all others arose) and as to the second he only expressed personal pleasure if it was transferred. He did not, however, seem to realize that the suggestion was sort of a vote of censure on his department. The Finance Member also tried to mislead the House by stating that Government's policy was not determined by financial considerations and quoted what a Committee stated so far back as 1895 that opium was not proving injurious in India.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

The second resolution discussed to-day was of Mr. M. K. Acharya urging a Committee to enquire into the grievances of the subordinate railway employees. Those who know how at the expense of Indian railway employees higher offices have been created know that Mr. Acharya's object was very laudable. Sir Charles Innes, however, made an offensive reply. He thought the resolution was most dangerous and apparently desired to mobilize support of the non-official members interested in Trade and Commerce by pointing out that if the resolution was passed it would give rise to discontent which would spread all over India and result in strikes and dislocate traffic and trade and also postpone the grant of the much desired relief to the third class passengers. All this was unnecessary alarm to make the Assembly lose the proper perspective in voting on the resolution on its merits. It may be that the resolution does not propose the best way of dealing with the situation or it may be considered somewhat premature, but Sir Charles' denunciation was out of all proportion to the requirements of the occasion. Sir Campbell Rhodes sought to utilize this opportunity to condemn State management and began to put in a special plea for the Anglo-Indians. His speech appeared out of order and Mr. Goswami asked for a ruling of the Deputy President. Mr. Rangachariar, however, set aside Mr. Goswami's objection. The debate was eventually adjourned.

WILL THERE BE A CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

The session of the Council of State to-day was also important because its action may bring about a small Constitutional crisis. It will be remembered the Assembly omitted the penal provision in the Government Provident Fund Bill debarring the employer from penalising unduly a servant: firstly, by dismissing by him and secondly by forfeiting the employer's contributions to the provident Fund. The Council of State has restored this provision. If the Assembly reinstates it and the Council does not agree to it, then the Bill is likely to go to a joint session of both the Houses unless some compromise is discovered.

RY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

After Mr. Joshi had spoken Sir Charles Innes in an eloquent speech which was applauded by the House opposed the resolution which he characterised as dangerous and unfair to the administration of the railways. The railways were not able to pay even interest charges. Last year they had to pay six and half crores and this year they had to meet very heavy obligations under the new order of things. It was just this time that Mr. Acharya had chosen to throw the apple of discord between the Railway Administrations and their staffs. Sir Charles explained that the Railway Administrations had given their servants very generous increases of pay in 1920 and since then the prices of the necessaries of life had fallen. He considered the agitation for an enquiry into service conditions of servants as factitious and in support of this statement he read out, amidst laughter a letter which had emanated from the Servants of India Society.

Mr. Joshi: How did you get that letter?

Sir Charles Innes: If you will allow me to proceed I shall tell you how I got it. Proceeding the Commerce Member said the letter was addressed to the Secretary of a labour Union on a certain Railway. These Railway unions had only a temporary existence and it happened that this letter was addressed to the secretary of a union the existence of which could not be traced and the secretary of which could not be found. The letter was therefore delivered to the Railway administration which forwarded it to the Railway Board. This letter stated: "Before I give notice of a resolution it may be useful for me to consult you regarding the terms of the resolution as well as the desirability of moving it at this stage. kindly tell me any change in the wording of the resolution and whether you will supply me at an early date detailed information regarding each case. Signed N. M. Joshi." (Laughter).

"GRIEVANCES MANUFACTURED."

Sir Charles Innes said this was how grievances were manufactured and proceeding said that a Roving commission such as the one suggested by Mr. Acharya would only create general unrest among the labourers especially the vast ignorant section of them. The mere fact of the appointment of a commission would create hopes and if those hopes were to be disappointed there would be discontent all round and after all the railway employees had no legitimate complaint against their employees because in the matter of wages and general conditions of service they were far better off than any other labour force. An officer appointed in 1920 in his report confirmed this fact. Sir Charles Innes then quoted statistics which showed that the increases given to labourers since 1921 were roughly fifty per cent. all round while it was even more than one hundred per cent. in the case of low paid subordinates. Moreover warm clothing, medical attendance and housing accommodation were given free to employees. In these circumstances it would be absolutely fatal for this House to appoint a roving commission. The result of whose investigation would not only create discontent where really none existed but affect the efficiency of the railway administration. He was aware that a democratic Assembly invariably got into the details of the railway administration. It was his business to try to prevent that. The experience of every democratic country showed that if a democratic Assembly got its own way and got the details of the administration of railways under its control then the game was up. The railways would become a charge upon the State instead of paying money to the State. Efficiency would suffer every time a station master who was dismissed from service got hold of a member of the Assembly and through him attempted to ventilate his grievances in the Assembly. Politics would corrupt the railways and the railways would corrupt politics. Whatever grievances there might be a roving commission was hardly the remedy (loud applause).

Dr. Lohokare said instead of creating discontent among railway employees it would teach them proper method of putting forth their grievances. He challenged the Commerce Member's statement that railway employees were well paid. He said Indian employees thought they were dismissed, their gratuity forfeited to provide big salaries and recreation allowance for officers.

Dr. Lohokare moved an amendment to clause one which was accepted.

ESPRIT DE CORPS.

Sir Campbell Rhodes said successful working of the railways depended on something more than discipline, namely on esprit de corps. The amalgamation of the London and North Western Railway and Midland Railway had not produced economies because the fine esprit de corps of the individual and competing lines had been destroyed. They were threatened with this danger in India. Under State management the esprit de corps could be disturbed either from the top or from the bottom. The resolution under discussion was an instance of disturbing it from the bottom. It could be disturbed from above if the railway managers did not feel they were getting loyal support from the Railway Member and the Railway Advisory Committee. The watchword of even a successful commercial undertaking was "Trust and support your manager wholeheartedly or sack him."

Continuing Sir Campbell put in a special plea for the misunderstood Anglo-Indian community. The idea that they were specially favoured on the railways was a wrong one. The community was passing through acute unemployment. The House was entrusted with this minority community and should do justice to it. At this stage the House was adjourned till to-morrow.

Discussion on the resolution will be concluded on the next non-official day.

MEETING OF FEBRUARY 10TH.

14 BILLS BALLOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

14 bills have again been balloted for introduction at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly on February 10th. Mr. K. C. Neogy has drawn the first place in the ballot, and has an imporant Bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels.

Next in order, comes Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar with a Bill to further amend the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas who stands third in the list will introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to arbitration in British India.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar's Bill to amend certain provisions of the Indian Penal Code relating to offences under chapters 6 and 8 of the said Code, has been placed fourth.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas' Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or, in the alternative, to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, has been favoured 7th place by ballot.

Other bills mentioned in the list have previously been ballotted for the meetings on January 30th and February 3rd, except one Bill of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar to amend the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

WHY SWARAJISTS DID NOT ATTEND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Asked as to why he declined the invitation to the military review Mr. Ranga Iyer, a member of the Legislative Assembly said:—"The military review is like the military Budget. It has not behind it the sanction of the people or their representatives in the Legislature. The military Budget reveals that India is under military occupation of the British, and the military review was a demonstration of that fact. The Princes and the members of the Legislature invited to it could have had only the idea of the military powers of the British Government. The Swarajists thought that the poverty of the country could not permit an expensive demonstration of that kind. The lakhs of tax payers money thus wasted could have been more usefully expended. The best manner of protest was to keep away from such shows which have no moral sanction behind them.

MEWAR STATE AND PUNJAB PAPERS.

According to a vernacular paper the State of Mewar has prohibited three Punjab papers viz. the "Pratap" the "Zemindar" and the "Vakil" from entering its dominions. The paper further alleges that the authorities are contemplating to impose a similar ban on "The Chronicle" and "Young India".

NEW PARTY IN EGYPT.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

(FROM "ALAKHBAR"—CAIRO.)

The recent aggressive policy of the British Government in Egypt has given rise to a new party called the "Hizbul Ittihad" (Union party). The aim of the organisers of the party is to unite all political parties on a common platform so that a united front may be possible against the British Government. In spite of the refusal of Zaghlul Pasha to join this movement a meeting of the organisers and sympathisers of this movement was held on the 10th January in which the partly was formally brought into being and many respectable men were enlisted as members. The following are the main features of the programme decided upon:—

(1) To unite all ranks and to try to achieve complete liberty by constitutional means.

(2) To carry on an organised propaganda within the country to keep the spirit of liberty alive and outside the country to prove to them the justice of Egypt's cause.

(3) To try to arrive at a settlement with the nations having special rights in Egypt so that the foreigners may be satisfied but all the same the independence of the country may not suffer.

(4) (a) Compulsory primary education for boys and girls. modernisation of education and encouragement of technical and agricultural education

(b) Reforms in Azhar University.

(5) Encouragement of country-made goods and the country's trade.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the Scottish Cup replay, Alloa beat the Queen of South by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

The Short-time Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Manchester has decided to take the vote of members engaged in spinning American cotton whether to curtail working hours from 39 1/4 to 35 a week. The change, if authorised, would be enforced in February.—Reuter.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 9.)

the loud assertion of the political claims of various interests and that political changes of a vast character were actually carried out.

* * * *

In the summer of 1918, the Government of Bombay summoned a Provincial War Conference to which the Home Rule Leaders received invitations. Previous experience indicated a certain amount of caution before accepting the invitation, and we were not a little suspicious that we were merely being invited to accept "cut and dried" plans. However, preliminary enquiries in official quarters resulted in a written assurance from Lord Willingdon, through his Private Secretary, that there would be free criticism and open discussions of any proposals put forward.

This undertaking was blatantly defied. The "Conference" was not a Conference at all in the proper sense of the term. The members were invited, as we had suspected, merely to record approval of a series of "cut-and-dried" resolutions prepared by officials without consultation with any public representatives, and to approve the appointment of executive bodies, already constituted by the same officials, in regard to which the members of the "Conference" had not the power by rules of procedure to delete or add a single name in any one instance. All this was bad enough, but it was made worse by the offensive remarks about the Home Rule leaders, who were present by his invitation, made by Lord Willingdom, who presided over the Conference. Referring to the members of a "political organisation called the Home Rule League," His Excellency said he could not "honestly feel sure of their support", emphasising the assertion by repeating it twice. He proceeded to say that he did not wish to criticise their actions in the past and then went on to do so at some length, and to accuse them of "increasing the difficulties and embarrassment of Government whenever they could," and of failing to give that help to the Government to which the latter was fairly entitled. Forgetting the impatience displayed by his own administration of any kind of political agitation during the war,—the abortive prosecution of Mr. Tilak, the exclusion of Mrs. Besant from the Bombay Presidency etc.—he claimed for it a tolerance of political agitation which it had never shown.

As soon as this speech had been delivered, I felt that the continued presence at the Conference of anyone connected with the Home Rule League was inconsistent with our self-respect, and I passed a note to Mr. Tilak and Mr. Kelkar, who were sitting near me, suggesting that we should all walk out. Both were reluctant to do so, however, as they wanted to avail themselves of the opportunity of speaking and replying to Lord Willingdon's strictures. I agreed to remain until they had spoken, though I felt that it was a mistake to do so for a single second after Lord Willingdon had concluded his remarks. As soon as Tilak arrived on the platform, Lord Willingdon said he could not allow any discussion of the merits of the resolution on which he desired to speak, and Mr. Kelkar was treated in the same way. When the latter returned to his seat both were quite ready to accept my suggestion to depart and we got up and walked out, accompanied by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. R. Bomanji and other Home Rule League members, the only one to remain being Mr. Jinnah, who stayed and subsequently managed to speak and express his opinion of the Governor's speech very freely and strongly. Lord Willingdon seemed to have got it into his head that Mr. Tilak wanted to move an amendment to the first resolution, which he had no intention of doing and he flatly refused to allow Mr. Kelkar to put his "practical proposals" before the meeting, without even troubling to learn what they were. It was a most amazing and reprehensible way of conducting a "conference," but Lord Willingdon was one of those weak men, who, when they are forced by their advisers into taking up a "strong line," pursue it with a stupid obstinacy that defies all logic, reason and propriety. He was repeatedly challenged, subsequently, to give chapter and verse for his accusations to produce any single word or sentence by any single Home Rule leader to justify his slanderous statements, but he failed to do so, though as a result of the public uproar which his remarks created, we were asked to believe by his supporters in the press that the Home Rule leaders had misunderstood him and place an incorrect interpretation on his words. As he wound up the remarks, I have already quoted, by declaring that "he did not think that their (the Home Rule leaders) help would be of a very active character", it was hardly possible to accept the many explanations and apologies that were put forward in his behalf subsequently. It was quite clear that the whole thing was worked up—the Governor included—by the Secretariat, and that the innocent lambs of the Home Rule League were invited to the Conference with the deliberate intention of inflicting this insult on them. As far as I can remember, nothing tangible or effective in the way of support to the war ever came of this precious "conference", and Lord Willingdon's speech did a great deal of harm to the Government by the exacerbation of popular feeling which this treatment of the people's leaders provoked. It was small wonder that the proposal a few months later to inaugurate a public memorial to Lord Willingdon on his retirement evoked a public demonstration of hostility unparalleled in the history of Bombay.

(To be continued.)

DR. SUN-YAT-SEN DEAD!

(Continued from page 9.)

British." The truth about this charge was well exposed by Mr. Bertrand Russell in an article recently contributed by him to "The New Leader." In the course of this article Mr. Russel wrote:—

Many war-lords contend for mastery in China; each governs in some province or group of provinces, and seeks to extend the area of his authority. They are merely ambitious men, despised by all decent Chinese, but their rivalries are convenient to the Powers. They give excuses for interference in Chinese affairs, and they afford opportunities for extorting concessions in return for support. All the Powers play this game. The Japanese have the most skill, but since the Washington Conference and the earthquake they have suffered a check.

There is one exception, and only one, to the rule that the Chinese war-lords are merely ambitious brigands. That exception is Sun Yat-Sen, who holds power in Canton. He is a veteran leader of Chinese Radicalism, the pioneer of Republicanism. He led the revolution of 1911, which overthrew the Emperor and decreed a parliamentary regime. But he stood aside after the revolution had succeeded, in the hope of preventing civil war. This hope proved vain, not through his fault. Since 1920, he has been in power in the south. Some of the best authorities maintain that this is the only legal government in China. His policy has been enlightened. He has favoured the proletariat, done all that was possible to suppress opium and gambling (the twin vices of China, encouraged by foreigners), and endeavoured for years to co-operate with the Soviet Government, which has only recently received formal recognition from Pekng.

This man has been singled out by the British in Hongkong for a bitter and unscrupulous enemity partly by means of propaganda, partly by fomenting rebellion. The temper of the official world in Hongkong is illustrated by the fact that two years ago a British naval officer stationed there was compelled to retire because his wife was opposed to the continuance of slavery in Hongkong—and this inspite of the fact that the agitation with which she was connected was successful. Our conflict with Sun Yat-Sen began over the Cassel Agreement. This was an arrangement which we had been negotiating with the former government, by which the British would have acquired a virtual monopoly of the railways and mines in the province of Kwangtung (the hinterland of Canton). When Sun-Yat-Sen acquired powers this agreement was awaiting ratification. Very properly he refused to ratify and from that moment we regarded him as our enemy.

Early in 1922 a great shipping strike broke out in Hongkong, and received support from Sun-Yat-Sen. The British authorities resisted until the whole Chinese population of Hongkong set to work to leave the town in a body; then they were compelled to give way. (Of course the strikers were wholly in the right). This incident did not increase the love of the British officials for Sun-Yat-Sen. Recently he has been in conflict with certain of the merchants in Canton, who have received from Hongkong such support as our officials dared to give. This incident is too recent for the truth to be as yet wholly ascertainable. It is known that a Fascist militia, intended to carry through a rebellion against Sun-Yat-Sen, has been organised amongst the merchant class of Canton, and that a Norwegian cargo of arms intended for their use has been seized by Sun-Yat-Sen's Government. Certain further facts are given in a well-informed article in "L'Humanite" (September 8.) It appears that the leader of the Fascist army in Canton is a manager of the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which represents British power in the Far East. Another instructive incidents mentioned in the same article concerns the British Consul in Canton. Their city, like many other Chinese ports, is divided into a native and a foreign quarter, the latter being governed by the foreigners. On July 14, at the suggestion of the British Consul, the authorities in the foreign quarter decreed that no Chinese should walk in its streets after 9 p.m. except with special permission. The result was a strike and a boycott, which exposed the Europeans to the risk of starvation and compelled them to give way. It may seem strange that the authority of a Labour Government should be used to promote such arbitrary and shortsighted tyranny.

"AN HONEST MAN."

Communists mistakenly represent the Canton Government as a proletarian government, engaged in the class-war. This view is altogether un-Chinese. Only an infinitesimal minority of the population of China is employed in modern industrial undertakings, and Chinese questions are therefore not such as communists are in the habit of considering. The outlook of Sun-Yat-Sen and his Government is more analogous to that of our Liberals of forty years ago. He would like to diminish abject poverty, but does not aim at an economic revolution. His chief crime in British eyes, is that he wishes to retain what is left of Chinese independence. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which decides what shall be thought about Chinese questions by English people (whether Labour Ministers or not) naturally wishes to control as much as possible of the railways and mines of China. Sun-Yat-Sen has the support of practically all the genuine public-spirited Chinese, and if he were to succeed China might be in a position to resist foreign aggression. In the past aggression was by force of arms; now it is mainly by corruption. The success of this method demands the exclusion of honest men from positions of importance, and Sun-Yat-Sen is an honest man.

The fighting which is going on in the neighbourhood of Shanghai is of little immediate importance. It is part of the struggle between Wu-Pei-Fu and Chang-Tso-Lin, which has been going on for years. Chinese battles are seldom bloody, and wars are waged with little effect on the general population. Even the "Times" never too friendly to China remarks that the fighting "leaves time and energy for movements of a very different kind. Commerce and agriculture persist. Nothing seems to stop the growth of the remarkable educational movement in China, which is now being extended to the poorest villages by means of a simplified script" (September 11). In the same issue, however, the "Times" points out with approval how under Western influences war is beginning to become as serious as in Europe. The pet of the British and Americans in China is the so-called "Christian" General Feng-Yu-Hsiang, whose army the "Times" states "is out and away the best in China and his 10,000 troops who are not afraid to come to close quarters and use the bayonet would walk through any Provincial troops which in general are disinclined for anything but long-range fighting." This apparently is what Christianity is understood to mean in China military discipline and the bayonet.

There is one very simple question which one would have hoped to see satisfactorily dealt with by the present Government, and that is the question of Wei-hai-Wei. By the terms of the lease we were to hold it as long as the Russians held Port Arthur, which they lost nearly twenty years ago. Nevertheless we are still there. It is admittedly totally useless to us. Nevertheless we are still there. Lord Balfour, at the Washington Conference in 1921 promised unconditionally that it should be restored to China at once. Nevertheless we are still there. If Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Ponsonby have ever heard of the question, I am sure their officials in China must have given them a very misleading account of the facts.

(SERVANTS OR MASTERS?

It is clear that, in regard to a distant country like China which is not in the forefront of British politics, we cannot hope to see any policy such as the Labour Party can approve, carried out while the Government works through officials who are opposed to all its aims. Ministers are far too busy to go behind the information supplied to them, but those who supply it have such a strong bias that they are certain to colour their reports, even when they intend not to do so. I do not think Labour's policy will ever be adequately carried out until a certain number of men who are in sympathy with it are placed in important official posts, both in the Foreign Office and in the diplomatic service.

I do not urge that we should actively support Sun-Yat-Sen; I urge only that we should be genuinely neutral. It is not desirable to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign countries even on the right side. At present, in China, we interfere surreptitiously, but always on the wrong side. The bulk of the British in China prefer the most corrupt and reactionary elements among the Chinese, and are never weary of inveighing against those who have had a Western education. The true ground of their objection is that educated Chinese are better able to see through and resist Western intrigue. Unless some special effort is made to check the information derived from British banks, British merchants and British officials, our Government is bound to continue to serve the interests of capitalism in China, however little Ministers may wish to do so.

EFFORTS AT UNITY.

DELHI COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS

MISUNDERSTANDING CLEARED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Some correspondents have reported in the Press that some of the Hindu speakers at the first meeting of the All Parties Unity Committee asked the Muslim leaders to place their cards on the table. This is entirely wrong. The Hindu position was this: that it was the Muslims who had expressed their dissatisfaction at their existing representation in the various legislative bodies which was based on the Lucknow Pact. It was the Muslims who wanted a revision of the Pact. The Hindus had no demand to make. There was no movement among the Hindus to have the Pact revised, so as to readjust the Hindu representation in the various provinces where they had been under-represented. The Hindus were prepared as in honour bound to stand by the proportions of the Lucknow Pact so far they themselves were concerned. No discussion, therefore, was possible unless the Committee was told as to the nature of the revision the Muslim friends wanted. It was with this view that Pandit Malaviyaji and some other Hindu speakers asked that the nature of the revision suggested should be stated to make any discussion fruitful. When this natural and proper procedure was suggested it was a Muslim members of the Committee who ejaculated: "You want us to place our cards on the table." The expression was not used by any of the Hindu speakers nor did they wish to ask the Muslims to give out anything they wanted to keep back, but a general idea of the changes desired by the Party which wanted a revision of the Lucknow Pact was a necessary preliminary to any useful discussion of the question of Hindu-Muslim representations. When this expressions was referred to, next day, by Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai, in his opening speech, giving a brief outline of the Muslim demand, explained to the Committee how and by whom the expression was used.

UNITY CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

TENDENCY TO TALK TO THE GALLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

As a result of the tendency shown in the Sub-Committee by leaders of both Committees to talk to the gallery, it was decided last night, that a private informal conference of a few leaders should take place to-day, at Hakim Sahib's place.

It is hoped that this small body would be able to come to some conclusion which may be taken as the basis of discussion in the Sub-Committee.

FODDER RESERVES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Now-a-days the question of famine-relief in most parts of the Bombay Presidency principally resolves into the provision of fodder and of fodder at rates which will not press with undue weight upon the impoverished resources of the peasantry in famine years as it does now. It is the most advantageous form of relief not only for the cattle but also for the men whose most valuable asset is their animals. As a rule, cultivators are alive to the value of their cattle, and normally the maintenance of reserves of fodder ought to be the legitimate work of private local enterprise. This method has been tried in the past and villagers have received encouragement, wherever they have combined, to maintain stores of fodder. The co-operative method, too, has been given a trial, but without much success, and a Committee appointed by Government five years ago declared itself against the idea of providing a solution of the fodder problem on a co-operative basis. Under the circumstances, it becomes the duty of the State to shoulder the responsibility for the provision of stocks of fodder itself or for stimulating local effort and granting concessions. This responsibility the Government of Bombay have as announced in a Press Note issued in August last, decided to bear.

Government maintain, in the first place, fodder reserves, against scarcity or famine, of grass for Gujarat and Kathiawad and of kadbi jawar stalks for the Deccan and Karnatak. About six hundred lakhs pounds of grass are available at the former depots and a hundred and fifty lakhs pounds of kadbi at the latter. The needs of the Deccan and Karnatak are only partially met out of this insufficient quantity and Government have recently decided to supplement these resources by local arrangements for the storage of kadbi in the districts of the Deccan and Karnatak. According to the proposed arrangements, storage depots will be maintained under the direct control of district officers at selected Taluka head-quarters in tracts most liable to famine. The depots will be stocked with kadbi by arrangement with contractors, who have to maintain in store prescribed quantities to be delivered to Government at fixed prices in times of scarcity. The terms of contract will provide for the complete renewal of stocks every three or four years by disposal of a third or so of the quantity originally stored every year after the first triennium. As these depots will be located in centres where kadbi is grown, not much difficulty need be anticipated about transport and arrangements for storage. The kadbi will be stored in its natural state, and the stacks covered with black soil. Where long haulage is involved, it will be necessary to reduce the kadbi to its lowest bulk before transportation and to this end small plants for shredding and baling will have to be set up. Government have already put up one plant at Karajgi in Dharwar and hope to publish information about the results of its working after a season's trial. There will be difficulties in carrying out the scheme successfully, and the same results cannot be expected in all areas, but Government appear to be hopeful that under the arrangements proposed, in times of scarcity there will be available in important local centres easily accessible stores of fodder, which can be utilized to keep alive in good condition the irreducible minimum number of cattle indispensable for the domestic and agricultural requirements of cultivators. And, even as it is, the scheme is not final, nor does it pretend to deal with all the cattle of an affected area. It merely represents a serious attempt on the part of Government to tackle this important problem and will be modified in the light of public criticism and experience. It is also proposed to associate non-officials with this effort from the beginning and to interest them in the work so that if the steps taken by Government prove successful, similar local reserves may be maintained by the people under their own control. It is anticipated that in Ahmednagar the District Local Board will interest themselves in the project and both in Sholapur and Belgaum leading non-official workers have been associated with the scheme. In Gujarat, the arrangements are confined to the storage of grass, both departmentally and through contractors, and Government anticipate that all over the Presidency, this season' results will be so satisfactory as to permit of a considerable expansion of the work and its extension to new areas in the Presidency.

FOREIGN LIVES IN CHINA.

POWERS' NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Peking.—The representatives of the powers have handed a note to the Chinese Foreign Office emphasising the Government's responsibility for the protection of foreign lives and property during the renewed conflict around Shanghai and urgently requesting the Chinese Government telegraphically to order the contending parties not to allow the Chinese troops to come near the Foreign Settlement.—Reuter.

FATE OF A DEPOSED GOVERNOR.

LEAVES FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Shanghai.—Chihsiehuan, the deposed Military Governor of Kiangsu, whose forces were defeated by Liyugh Siang, has left for Japan with his family.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S RECORD.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The French airman, Descamps, flying with load of half a ton covered a circuit of 312 1/2 miles at an average speed of 133 1/4 miles an hour, thus breaking the American record of 75 miles an hour.—Reuter.

GOLD STANDARD.

A BANKER ON ITS ADVANTAGES.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 28.

In a speech which he made to-day at the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, of which he is the Chairman, Mr. McKenna emphasised the need of reduced taxation and advocated the advantages of a gold standard. He declared that the happy outcome of the Dawes report and of the London Conference were the successful efforts at the reconstruction of Europe and the satisfactory results of the negotiations just concluded in Paris. These were all important stages in the progress of the world towards true conditions of peace. "But" he added "however important the restoration of Europe may be it cannot bring us prosperity unless our internal conditions are sound. pressure of taxes is far heavier in this country than in any other. Our present taxation dipped into reserves which are indispensable for business expansion and we cannot develop as we would wish without increased capital resources. Economy in national expenditure is vital. With international participation and with reasonable reduction of taxation it will remain only for all to unite in one sincere co-operative effort to secure conditions of lasting prosperity". Mr. McKenna made a prophesy as to when this country would return to a gold standard, but he indicated that he was prepared for an official pronouncement on the matter at any time He declared "the gold standard has in existing circumstances great advantages. In the first place it establishes uninternational measures of value common to all and mutually and universally accepted. It is automatic in its operation and it relieves the central banks of responsibility which notwithstanding our own fortune to experience may not always be discharged with the knowledge and judgment indispensible for the prosperity of national trade. But in our present state of knowledge one of the greatest advantages of the gold standard is the moral effect. A nation will think better of itself and will almost regard itself as more honest if its currency is convertible into gold. The fact of being forced off the gold standard acts as a salutary check on extravagance of Governments who might be willing to urge mere fluctuation in exchange, but would not dare to suspend specie payment. It is a real advantage to a nation to have its currency founded upon a value which is universally recogsised. It inspires confidence and facilitates international transactions. Even if a gold standard were not preferable for other reasons its unversality would be decisived in its favour".—B.O.W.

NAVAL PLOT CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

At the further hearing in the Naval Plot case, at Bow Street, to-day, Mrs. Katherine King of London stated in her evidence that she was the wife of a tram-driver, and that she received a letter from Portsmouth on 16th instant, containing an enclosure addressed to "10" which she gave to the man who called for it. She knew him as Billy, and only presumed he was Irish, because he spoke with Irish accent. She did not know whether the letter was for him, but a woman friend of hers arranged that he should take it.

Mr. O'Connor, the defending counsel, intimated that the prisoners pleaded "not guilty," and reserved their defence.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF ADMIRALS

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Reuter understands that a Conference of the admirals of China, East India and Australia squadrons has been arranged at Singapore within the next few weeks with the object of exchanging views on the naval situation, according to the pre-war practice when meetings were held annually. There is no question of formulating a policy which is the Province of Ministers in London Therefore the meeting is a matter of ordinary routine and of no special significance. Besides H.M.S. "Hawkins," now at Hongkong, s.s. "Chatham" now at Port Blair and the Australian warship either "Brisbane" or "Sydney" will attend, and New Zealand may also be represented.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S COMPLAINT.

REPLY TO ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Berlin.—The German reply to the Allie Note, handed to Lord D'Abernon, says that the Allies' "Formal reply" does not promot mutual understanding among European nations and complains against the Allies for not revealing the grounds on which non-evacuation is based and their refusal to discuss the matter. It claims that Germany has fulfilled the stipulations on which evacuation was conditional, and repeats the request to the Allies' reasons for their action.—Reuter.

OPIUM COMMITTEE DISCUSSIONS,

DRAFT CONVENTION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Geneva.—Owing to the necessity of pressing on with questions relating to drugs, the Joint Opium Committee did not meet to-day, but private discussions are proceeding. It is confidently hoped that the draft convention would be ready very shortly.

The Sub-Committee dealing with export certificates has drawn up its report.—Reuter.

FOOD PRICES AND SUPPLIES.

I. L. P'S POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on food prices with regard to wheat and bread stuffs, Mr. I. F. Wise, member of the Food Council, explained the Independent Labour Party's policy with regard to food prices and supplies. He expressed the opinion that the stability of price and supply of wheat was impossible until Russia again contributed a substantial quota. Thus, it appeared that in future Europe must look for supplies mainly to Canada, Russia and in much smaller quantities to Australia, South America and, for some years, India. The Independent Labour Party proposed that the import of wheat and flour should be centralised in a specially constituted import board charged with the following duties:—

Firstly, to import all wheat and flour required for Great Britain. Secondly, to eliminate all unnecessary middlemen's charges and reduce distribution costs Thirdly, to make bulk of contracts with organised producers, especially in the Dominions. And, fourthly, maintain steady prices in British wheat over as long a period as possible corresponding to the anticipated average prices of imported grain which would be supplied to mills in quantities sufficient to secure the absorption of British wheat at stated prices. The Board should be guaranteed by the Treasury under a Parliamentary sanction a working capital sufficient for its operations and should proceed on the ordinary business lines without political interference.

MALAYA BOMB OUTRAGE.

NOT DUE TO PERSONAL ANIMOSITY

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Singapore.—An official statement, issued by the Malayan Government with regard to the bomb explosion in the office of the Protector of the Chinese at Kualalumpur in which the Protector was seriously injured and two others were slightly injured, states that the bomb was carried in by a Chinese woman dressed in modern style and it exploded immediately. The outrage was not due to personal animosity and the woman was apparently actuated by the general anarchistic obsession.—Reuter.

ABDUL KARIM INSOLENT !

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Madrid.—The fact that pourparlers have been opened with Abdul Karim, leader of the Riffs, is revealed in an official communique which states, however, that the negotiations have been suspended owing to Abdul Karim's insolence and over-bearing demands, his assuming the air of a conqueror and demanding the surrender of arms and ammunition. On the other hand the Directory is unwilling to negotiate with any rebel chief except on condition that the latter lays down arms.—Reuter.

AXE IN FRANCE.

9626 POSTS TO BE REDUCED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Paris.—The French Government with view to cut expenditure has decided to reduce 9626 Civil and Military posts.—Reuter.

ESSENTIAL OF SUCCESS.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Jan. 27.

Principal King proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Maharaja of Patiala on the occasion of the opening of the power house of the Hindu University Engineering College, said that three things were essential for the success of a work like theirs: first, student; second, staff; and third, whole-hearted co-operation between the staff and students—all three of which existed there. He unhesitatingly declared that there was not a man from top to bottom who was not doing his utmost to make College a success. As regards the students, speaking as one who had been a teacher in Ireland, Scotland and England he authoritatively asserted that he never had better students than he had there. They worked willingly and cheerfully. One of them stood first in London City and Builds examination, and last year a student of his College won a prize in structural engineering and another in electrical mechanical engineering. Ten years ago when he had just come out to this country some students of the Sibpur College demurred to digging but the things had changed. They now did whatever manual work was required of them. They now lived up to the College motto: "work is worship".

NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan 27.

Naval and military tournament organised by the Madras District Command opened this morning on the island ground, in the presence of a large gathering of military and civil officers and others. Proceedings opened with atheletic sports, and was followed by a large number of other events in which British and Indian ranks participated. In the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor drove in State to inspect the naval Guard-of-Honour and witness the mounted spectacular display by the troops. The tournament will last for four days.

INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 8.)

the result being the confiscation of his property in the State. This man's monthly salary was about Rs. 150 only, but his property amounted to four lakhs. In another State—a big well known State—a favourite of the Maharaja was known some time ago to exercise the greatest influence in the affairs of the State, his voice being supreme in the Maharaja's Council. The stars, however, changed, and now the same man is rotting in the State prison!

Mexico changes its President every six months and there is a State in Central India which has a new Diwan every six months.

The administration of States is subject to the whims of their rulers. There are very few States the subjects of which can boast of the security of property and personal liberty. In many of the States a man can rise to a high position without showing merit or may be sent to prison without being guilty of any crime.

It is quite well-known that some ruling Princes are very lavish in entertaining high European officials in British India. The more his subjects are dissatisfied with his rule the more solicitous a ruling Prince is to please the Residency Officers and the higher British officials.

Ultra-Loyalty.

Many of these ruling princes out-British the British officials in their loyalty to the British rule. Often in their zeal they go to the most absurd lengths. A Maharaja in Upper India cannot even tolerate the sight of a Gandhi-cap. A man who happened to wear this kind of cap was detected in a crowd at a place in his Raj by the lynx-eyed Maharaja and was forthwith driven away unceremoniously from the meeting. In this Maharaja's State there is only one newspaper and that is published by the Durbar to trumpet the Maharaja's achievements and the blessings of his paternal rule. This Prince is undoubtedly, competent in many respects and possesses some good qualities of the old order; but he is extremely conservative in his political and social outlook and being a lover of autocracy has nothing but contempt for democratic methods. Can we say that his rule, however paternal it may be, compensates for the living interest of the people in the administration of the State?

Need for effective Popular Control.

If the princes are jealous of their power, it is quite natural. Nor need one blame them if they misuse it in the absence of any restrictions arising out of democratic control. The temptation of autocracy is too strong to be resisted by ordinary human beings, and what are the princes but the victims of their exalted position and autocratic powers vested in them?

Absolutism is now discredited for ever and no ruler can pretend to know public opinion by intuition. The modern machinery of parliamentary government may not be perfect and the public opinion may not be always as sound as a wise ruler's opinion, but it is only through representative government that the evils of autocracy and bureaucracy can be checked and the interests of the people can be safeguarded.

But how to introduce an effective representative government in the Indian States is a question which bristles with many serious difficulties and the prospects are at present nearly hopeless. The princes are not willing to part with their absolute power, the subjects cannot force their rulers to accept a democratic system and the British Government has no mind to meddle with the affairs of the States if its own interests are not touched. The question is slowly coming to a head. That there is much discontent is fact beyond doubt, and the discontent is sure to grow with the passage of time. If it is not to assume serious proportions, the element of popular control must be introduced in time in the administration of all the States. Some States have adopted the system of popular or representative assemblies, but with the exception of a State or two they are mere shams. The present state of things cannot be remedied unless there is an effective popular control. Our leaders must also cease deceiving themselves about the princes' doings in their States. Swaraj is as necessary in the Indian States as it is in British India. A vigorous manhood cannot be expected in the present atmosphere of the States, which are full of party cliques, corrupting court influences and unquestioned repressive measures. Many of the States should rather be called plague-spots in the scheme of the future Swaraj than oases in the desert of a foreign rule. If the people are to be expected not to desire that these anomalies be ended, the Chamber of the Indian Princes may see to it that they are properly mended. Let every ruling prince voluntarily submit to a civil list as a first step in this direction finally aiming at the establishment of complete popular control on the lines of the limited monarchy in England. In this direction lies the real patriotism of the princes and the salvation of the country as a whole. The princes will gain much in the popular esteem and those of outstanding merit among them will be able to achieve much as social leaders and leave their mark on the future of the country.

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION OF SIR FRANK SLY'S SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Viceroy in a telegram to Sir Frank Sly on 25th said "At the close of your long and devoted services to India let me express my high appreciation of the services rendered by you as the Governor of the Central provinces during my period of office. You have throughout been animated by a sincere desire to make the Reforms successful and have been unsparing in your efforts towards this purpose. In the latter period of your office you have been confronted by exceptional difficulties and have met them with courage and wisdom. My best wishes to you for your future."

Sir Frank Sly replied thanking His Excellency the Viceroy for his very generous appreciation of his efforts to serve the provinces during his period of office as Governor.

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Gives tone to the Nerves and Muscles
Invigorates the System
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AD.M

MALARIA

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induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than

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SIR M. HAILEY AT GURDSPUR

PLATHORA OF ADDRESSES.

(Associated Press.)

GURDASPUR, Jan. 27.

Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived here to-day and held a durbar in the evening when addresses of welcome were presented to him by the Municipal Committee, District Board, Soldier Bond Co-operative Societies Sabha Anjuman Himayat-ul-Muslim and District Sikh Sudhar Committee. In the course of his reply he said: "I notice that some of these addresses are worded in a somewhat unusual tone of acerbity in regard to a communal matter that is somewhat astonishing to me since I am not aware of any incident in your recent history such as the outbreak of communal disturbances which would warrant this display of feelings nor indeed am I aware how far it can be justified on other grounds. Both the Hindus and Mahomedans have complained to me of inadequate representation in your local bodies. They cannot both be right. I beg of you to give less thought to less things and to bend yourselves to the task of improving your own communities within their own sphere; for a real solution of communal differences lies rather in bringing each community to a level with its neighbours in point of intellectual and material advances than in an attempt to obtain political advantages for one section of the public over another. That is a word of friendly warning to all. It is no benefit to the Administration of this country to see great communities disunited. Our object (and it should be your also) is to see a common and harmonious advance throughout the province benefitting all the communities alike as working for its general betterment without distinction of sect or creed."

Replying to the address of the Soldiers' Board His Excellency said: "I welcome your promise of your active support in the suppression of lawlessness and disorder. I urge you at the same time to remember that your help is required not only when disorder occurs, but when your district is involved in that class of agitation which in itself leads to violence and breaking of the law."

Replying to the Hindu Sabha the Governor removed some of the misgiving which the Hindus were cherishing regarding the proposed moneylenders registration bill and asked them to criticise the bill in a more reasonable and considered manner and inform the Government and the Legislative Council what would be the exact effect on money-lending interests and on the credit of those who depended for finance on money-lenders.

AMALGAMATION OF ORIYA TRACTS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Philip and Duff who were appointed to enquire into the attitude of the Oriya speaking population of the Madras Presidency towards the question of the amalgamation with the other Oriya speaking tracts have submitted their report in which they state that there is a genuine long-standing and deep-seated desire on the part of the educated Oriya speaking tracts of Madras for amalgamation with Orissa under one administration. They have been informed that it is immaterial whether that administration be by Behar and Orissa Bengal or Madras. There is a distinct tendency on the part of some to regard the amalgamation as preliminary to the formation of a separate Orissa. The opinion of the masses is also in favour of the amalgamation although a good deal of propaganda is favour of it appears to have been carried on.

MOVEMENT IN ISLAMIC WORLD.

BY M. N. K.

The "Neue Zuerichier Zeitung" of December 11th gives a review of a book, which has been published in France. Its remarks are very interesting and important, especially in so far as the author suggests that a sympathetical treatment of the Muslim aspirations will make the Mahomedans a strong bulwork for Europe against the encroachments of Bolechsvism. The following is a transalation of the article:—

POLITICAL AGITATION IN TUNIS.

"The Anglo-Egyptian conflict has directed the attention of the French Government and its people towards the state of affairs in Tunis; where unrest has been prevailing for some time, and a reform in the administration has become urgently necessary Since the outbreak of the world war, political agitation has been going on, which has also effected Algiers. Different events bear eloquent testimony to this political movement, e.g. the publication of the pamphlet "Martyrs of Tunis," departure of a delegation of educated Tunists for Paris, where it tried to win the sympathies of the League for the Rights of Humanity, the dynastical intrigues in the court of Bei, and recent events at Bizerta which caused so much blood-shed, and are generally attributed to the agitation carried on there by the communistic party. The party under the leadership of Destaur is openly clamouring for self-government, where the execution should be subject to the control of the legislature, elected by the people. Die reforms, which France introduced there after President Millerands had personally studied the question on the spot, have not satisfied the aspirations of the subject nation; so much so that M. Herriot, the present Premier of the French Republic, saw himself constrained to appoint a new Commission to recommend ways and means to introduce more democratic form of government in the French Colony. Real problem here is how far France is willing to give rights to the subject nation, without losing its own privileges.

ATTEMPT TO GRAB ISLAMIC COUNTRIES.

Before us is lying a pamphlet, "A Manual of the Musulman Politique." It has been published only recently, and its author is very well-known in the circle of politicians who take a direct interests in colonial affairs. The book not only supplies us with a reply to the political problem mentioned above, but it gives also full expression to the views held by all the European nations on this point. During the nineteenth century, the Musulman world was regarded as the "sick man," and the political attitude of Europe towards Islam was guided by this formula. Up to the beginning of the twentieth century, there were four Mahomedan States, which were partly or wholly independent, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan and Morocco. The principal powers of Europe together with Balkan States were anxiously waiting for the moment when they could divide the Islamic countries between themselves. Italy gave the first signal in 1911 by annexing Tripolis; encouraged by Russia and France—as is clearly proved by the political documents, which were published during the last year—the Balkan States began war against Turkey, and made themselves independent. England together with Russia and France, had settled its own sphere of interest In 1912, France declared Morocco under its protectorate, and about the beginning of the world-war England did the same thing with Egypt. According to the Treaty of Sevres, Turkey was limited to its ethnical regions; and settlement between Persia and England on the 9th of August 1919, placed the entire control and organisation of Persian finance and army in the hands of England this was in fact nothing but a veiled protectorate. It then seemed that Afghanistan, too, was bound to share the same fate. The decline of the Mahommedan powers was a decided fact, at least so far as the treaties were concerned.

NEW LIFE IN BODY OF ISLAM.

Under the influence of the ideas promulgated by President Wilson, and helped by the Russian Bolshevistic party, which was always alert to utilise the errors of the Allied nations, a new life passed through the body of Islam, whose force the author of the pamphlet compares to that of an earthquake, its effect can be traced easily and correcty throughout the Mussalman world from the East to the West. Its first signs showed themselves in the awakening of the feeling of nationalism in the province of Anatoly; victory of Angora rejuvenated the ancient empire, and gave its people so much self-reliance that they did not hesitate even to set aside the Caliph. In Persia, the nationalistic movement was so forceful, that the British troops had to retreat against the combined pressure of Persia and Russia. Afghanistan also declared war against England and made itself free from the restraint which had prevented it from entering into relations with any country except India. Egypt also made itself free from the English control, although only partly. Italy had very sad experiences with the statements on which it had relied for help and Co-operation in time of need; and temporarily was forced to retire to the town of Tripolis only. Spain also seems to be inclined to give up Morocco excepting its coast. France alone has succeeded till now in maintaining its supremacy in the colonies of North Africa, but as has been mentioned above, symptoms are growing also here, which indicate the desire of the nation for political emancipation.

IS ISLAM PASSING THROUGH RENAISSANCE.

It is interesting to consider now. Whether all these events are manifestations of a life which is only temporary in its existence, and the Muslim world with fall again into its traditional apathy; or—whether the Islam is passing through its Renaissance, with the most vital consequences for the future. The traditional belief among Europeans is that the Mahomedan culture is inimical towards the Christian culture and that it is purely passive. There is no room for evolution in Islam and it cannot adapt itself to changing circumstances of life. The most fortunate thing for the Mahommedans is to be ruled by the white people, who bring to the latter by means of persuasion or force, the advantages of the modern times, which the Mahommedans cannot possess if they are left to themselves This formula was brought into existence for the first time by Renan, and was partly justified by several events which took place in the past. Before the Italians occupied it, North Africa was for centuries in a state of anarchy, where the real inhabitants and the Arabs lived by robbing one another. Civic rights and duties were not known, and the government servants were entirely corrupt. Whenever the Mahommedans came to distinction, it was due to their contract with some other cultured people e.g. the Byzantine culture gave rise to the Andalistic Empire, the commercial talent of the people of Fez was due to the influence of the Jews, the glory of Saadik dynasty of Morocco during the seventeenth century is to be attributed to intercourse with Europe, which enabled the Sultan to secure the services of Christian engineers masons, artists, military and civil officers, and captains and sailors for his boats. If Morocco had kept to that path, it would have been as great as Turkey in its most glorious time. But later events have proved that Turkey and Egypt have better capacity than all other Musulman states to adapt themselves to European ideas and their present superiority is due to this faculty. The anthropologists are of opinion that European blood is constantly being mixed with the Egyptian and Turkish blood, and, therefore, the elasticity of life has resulted.

ISLAMIC CULTURE CAPABLE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Opposed to this theory is another set of ideas, which is held by many scientists who esteem Islam highly and are convinced of the fact that the Islamic culture is capable of development and adaptation. They attribute the downfall of Islam during the last century to similar causes as manifested themselves in the Christian world of the fifteenth century before the dawn of Reformation. The dogmas ruled supreme over the Reason, and efforts made to crush the Science. True teachings of Islam are not so narrow and opposed to ideas of culture as the present generations of Mahommedans by their character give us reason to believe them to be. Islam is not a religion alone, it is a civilisation and has its own law; and it is on account of these forces that the followers of Islam coming from every part of the world and belonging to different schools of thought show a remarkable uniformity, Japan also possesses its own distinct civilisation, but this did not prevent it from adapting itself to the European method of life, without enfeebling the moral character, which the modern Japanese has inherited from his fore-fathers. Adherents of Pan-slavismus believe that political emancipation will be the first step toward cultural advancement. If the first efforts of Mehmed Ali and the young Turk Party have failed, because the masses were not ripe for it; then, on the other hand, nationalistic feeling has grown very strong both in Turkey and Egypt. In one of his writings,—Dr. Siddiq—an Egyptian, who received his University education at Toulouse condemns strongly Europe, which has done injustice to the Oriental world. The people of Asia and North Africa were reduced to subjection by the force of guns and canons, but they have not lost till now their moral calibre. Political wounds which have been inflicted on their bodies have been made good by material and intellectual advancement, which will in the end enable the subject nations to throw away the foreign yoke, and then to rise to a stage of culture and civilisation which will be admired by the whole world. In fact, no body can afford to close his eyes to the political events which are taking place in the Orient, and the Conference of Lausanne was only an example of it.

THE AWAKENING IN MAHOMMEDAN COUNTRIES.

The author of the pamphlet then describes how means of communication, such as telegraph, press, railways etc. etc., have advanced the cause of unity between the Mahommedans throughout the world. In 1900 there existed not less than 200 propaganda newspapers in the Manommedan countries, in 1914 their number rose to 1,000, and to-day their number must be double. Development of the idea of Pan-Islamismus in the French Colonies can be historically traced, e.g. before 10 years Morocco was absolutely indifferent to it, and the only time when its people came in contact with the Mahommedans of other countries, was on the occasion of yearly pilgrimage to Mecca. But to-day, the young generation of Fez reads newspapers daily which brings latest news from Tunis and Cairo.

WARNING TO EUROPE.

The future of Europe, and especially that of France as a great Power, depends upon the solution of the Islamic problem and therefore it is urgently required that the leading men of Europe give some serious thoughts to the Muslim problem and undertake just and reasonable efforts to solve them. The author thinks that it is not a matter of indifference, what lessons of European culture and civilisation should be taught to the colonies, and by what means He divides them into two parts: (1) necessary (2) dangerous. We do not intend to-day to enter into the description of these factors which the author undertakes at some length. His concluding remarks are: "if we adopt a reconcilliatory policy towards Egypt and Turkey, whose interests are identified with West Europe, so that a strong Muslim block is created along the Mediterranean Sea under the inspiration of France and Italy, we will then have succeeded in erecting a Chinese wall against the Asiatic-Mongolistic nations, who under the leadership of Moscow seriously threaten to disturb the peace of Europe."

RENT ACT.

THE GREED OF LANDLORDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In response to the appeal made by us, through the local papers, to the tenants of Bombay, on the 22nd ult. to supply to us authentic facts and figures as regards the increase of rents demanded by their landlords, scores of tenants communicated with us and placed a heap of facts and figures at our disposal, although we gave them only three days, from the 22nd to the 24th ult., both inclusive, for furnishing the required information.

The facts which some of the tenants related to us, especially petty shop-keepers, about the greed of their land-lords and the persecution to which they were diliberately and systematically subjected were pathetic in the extreme and such as would melt even a heart of stone. If the Government were throughly cognizant of the hardships experienced by businessmen of all sorts in securing suitable premises at anything like the rents they could afford to pay, they would not have excluded non residential premises from the rent bill which they published a few days ago. We have a heap of facts to show that fabulous rents are demanded from business men by the land-lords, since the Rent Act relating to non-residential premises has expired Unfortunately want of space prevents us from publishing the whole mass of facts and figures in our possession. Obviously we cannot treapass too far on the valuable space of the local papers.

We have, therefore, no other alternative but to select 40 typical cases of both residential and non-residential premises and give the facts relating to them in a tabular form. The reader will be able to conceive at a glance from the figures given below relating to the increased rents demanded by the land-lords, which vary from 129 to 833 per cent, the sad plight of the tenants of Bombay and the absolute need for the protection of tenants not only of dwelling houses but also of business premises:—

Tenants.	Addresses.	Former rents.	Now Increased.	Percentage.
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
Mr. P. N. Godinho.	Kanta Building Kalbadevi	77 0 0	250 0 0	324 p.
Mr. M. R Taki.	Kanta Bldg., Kalbadevi.	35 0 0	110 0 0	314 ,,
(There were about 40 other business men in the same building in the same predicament).				
Mr. Pheroz Sorabji Guzdar.	Master Mansion Chowpaty	135 0 0	250 0 0	185 ,,
Messrs P. Mancherji & Co.	Dalal Street, Fort.	136 0 0	235 0 0	172 ,,
Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji & Company.	Princess Street	75 0 0	170 0 0	226 ,,
Mr. M. K. Irani.	Empire Restaurant, Bori Bunder.	315 0 0	1093 0 0	347 ,,
Mr. Sorabj D. Patel.	Parsi Bazar, Fort.	96 0 0	225 0 0	234 ,,
Messrs. A. Allarakhia & Co.	Mirch Street.	18 0 0	150 0 0	833 ,,
Mr. Ahmed Allana	Janjikar Street.	12 0 0	50 0 0	416 ,,
Mr. Valji Jiva.	Shop, Bhuleshwar.	19 0 0	75 0 0	387 ,,
Mr. Kalidas Narsey.	Holi Chakla, Fort.	16 0 0	60 0 0	375 ,,
,, Hirji Jivraj.	Nagdevi Street.	35 0 0	120 0 0	342 ,,
,, Kazimiya Gulamhussein	Girgaum Back Road.	23 0 0	75 0 0	326 ,,
,, Pitaji Dhanji Shroff	Bapu Khote Street.	25 0 0	75 0 0	300 ,,
,, Pidaji Dhanaji.	Shop, Bapu Khote Street.	25 0 0	75 0 0	300 ,,
,, G. B. Khare.	Elphinstone Road.	9 0 0	27 0 0	300 ,,
,, Ibrahim Hussein.	Shop, Panwalla's Chawl, Null Bazar.	0 8 0 (per day.)	1 6 0	275 ,,
(There are about 40 other tenants in the same chawl in similar predicament).				
Mr. Allarakhia Ahmed.	Billiard Saloon, Fort.	85 0 0	200 0 0	264 ,,
Mr. Magan Jiwan.	Shop, Bapu Khote Street.	50 0 0	125 0 0	250 ,,
Mr. Tukaram Raghoba.	Shop, Panwalla's Chawl, Null Bazar.	As. 9— per day	Rs. 1-6-0	244 ,,
Messrs. Abdul Hussein Bros.	Janjikar Street.	208 0 0	500 0 0	240 ,,
Mr. Tulsidas Jamnadas.	Shop, BazarGate, Street.	63 0 0	150 0 0	238 ,,
,, Jadhavji Punja.	Shop, Old Modykhana.	15 0 0	35 0 0	233 ,,
,, Nathoo Khimji.	Shop, Old Modykhana.	15 0 0	35 0 0	233 ,,
,, Tulsidas Munshiram.	Near Jakaria Musjid.	11 0 0	25 0 0	227 ,,
,, Assoo Mulji.	Shop, Panwallas' Chawl, Null Bazar.	75 0 0	160 0 0	213 ,,
,, W. J. Cordeiro	Shop, Clare Road, Byculla.	43 0 0	90 0 0	209 ,,
,, Ganj Janmahomad.	3 Shops, Panwalla's Chawl, Null Bazar.	Rs. 9— per day.	Rs. 20— per day.	208 ,,
Messrs. Harsey Umarsey & Company.	Girgaum Road.	61 0 0	125 0 0	204 ,,
Mr. Jagjivan Pitamber.	Shop, Pydhowni.	25 0 0	50 0 0	200 ,,
,, Jagjivan Narseydas.	Girgaum Back Road.	70 0 0	132 0 0	188 ,,
,, Jagjivan Barsidas.	Do.	70 0 0	130 0 0	185 ,,
,, Rustom Kaikhasru.	Elphinstone Road.	30 0 0	55 0 0	183 ,,
,, Jethalal Damodar.	Girgaum Back Road.	67 0 0	120 0 0	179 ,,
(There are 15 other tenants in the same building with similar complaint).				
Mr. M. Akhtar Hussain.	Shop, Doongri.	40 0 0	70 0 0	175 ,,
Messrs. Ajmera & Co.	Near Jakkeria Musjid.	41 0 0	65 0 0	158 ,,
Mr. Abdulbhai Fidaali.	Princess Street.	112 0 0	170 0 0	151 ,,
,, Vithaldas Chunilal.	Shop, Bhuleshwar.	197 0 0	281 0 0	142 ,,
,, Fakirchand Bhaichand.	Shop, Bhuleshwar.	104 0 0	145 0 0	139 ,,
,, Nathoobhai Nagindas.	Shop, Bhuleshwar.	62 0 0	80 0 0	129 ,,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL,
R. B. PAYMASTER.
(Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Rent Act Committee).

RENT BILLS.

WANTED PUBLIC AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial "Kite Flying" in your issue of the 24th instant, it will perhaps be interesting to your readers to know that even after the assurance given by the General Member, the Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir in the open Council, promising to introduce a Bill at the next sessions that would satisfy both the parties. I was still suspicious and apprehensive and very reluctant to withdraw my private Bill and suggested that it should also remain on the Agenda after the leave to introduce was granted till the Government Bill was published or in the alternative the General Member should at least give an idea to the Council of the nature of the measure he intended to introduce before I withdrew my Bill. But neither of their suggestions were deemed necessary in view of the remarks of the President that whatever the nature of the measure introduced by the Government, it would rest entirely with the Council to alter or amend it in the manner it deemed expedient and in either case the decision rests with the majority of the House.

The following is the Official Report of that part of the debate in the last Sessions of the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir.—".....Government propose to bring in a bill of their own. I trust that the Bill that will be presented to the House will meet with the approval of both landlords and tenants. That is a bold assumption to make Mr. President, but with the assistance of honourable members opposite who represent both landlords and tenants—I trust they will give Government their very best advice and assistance—we hope to bring in a measure which will meet with the approval of all sides of the House. Under these circumstances it becomes unimportant whether the House grants leave to the honourable member from Bombay or not. I give the assurance that Government will give an opportunity to the House to discuss this question on the Bill that will be brought forward by Government."

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi: At what time?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir: "Most probably the Bill will come for first reading at the budget sessions when it will be referred to a select committee. The second reading will be in Poona. It is really the duty of the select committee to get the Bill ready for the second reading. Under these circumstances it is of no importance whether the honourable member's bill is allowed to be introduced or not."

The Hon. the President: "I should like to ask the honourable member whether he would press his motion for leave in view of the fact that the Hon. the General Member has given an assurance on behalf of Government that he will himself bring forward a bill on the subject.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: "Sir, I acknowledge and appreciate on behalf of the citizens of Bombay the statement made by the Hon. the General Member and hope that he will succeed in bringing a measure which will meet with the approval of both landlords and tenants. If the Hon. the General Member introduces such a measure, I am not going to take any perverse attitude in asking for any particular measure of mine. I now ask the indulgence of the House to grant me leave to introduce my bill *and give the assurance that I will withdraw my bill as soon as the Hon. the General Member introduces the Bill which he proposes to bring forward.*

The Hon. the President: "I do not wish to interrupt the honourable member. In view of the defects that have unavoidably crept into the Bill and in view of the assurance given by the Hon. the General Member, the House, I think, will have ample opportunity without going through the formality of publication of this Bill, to make such alterations as might suit the wishes of the majority of the House, in the Bill that will be brought forward by Government. I think it would be much better for the hon. member to accept the assurance. The public will, I am sure, appreciate the position that Government have taken up, and the whole question will be solved in a perfectly satisfactory manner."

The Hon. the President: At the first reading you can deal with the Bill as you like. I think once the House gets possessed of the Bill, it will depend entirely on the majority to deal with it according to Rules and Standing Orders.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: If you can permit me, Sir, to ask *for leave to adjourn this motion.* .....

The Hon. the President: If you withdraw it, you will be entitled to bring another bill at the next session. I do not think there will be any bar to it. If you withdraw it, it will not take away your right to bring it forward at the next session.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: "The sanction and other procedure is very complex. Further sanction will have to be obtained."

The Hon. the President: The re-drafting of your bill and obtaining further sanction is not necessary in view of the assurance given, because, the constitution provides that if Government say that they want to extend to any longer time. The hon. member has got considerably more from Government than his bill can possibly give him. That is my reading of the situation. I do not want to influence hon. members in any way, but I think on the whole the hon. member will be well advised to withdraw.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: "You will appreciate, Sir, that in introducing this measure, I have taken from the beginning a very great responsibility. It is not a measure which affects a particular individual or person, but it affects the larger part of the population of Bombay, and therefore before I take any step in this measure I ought to weigh my responsibility very considerably. If you will permit me to make a statement rather frankly, *if the Hon. the General Member will only give us an idea of the measure that he is going to introduce.*"

The Hon. the President: "You will have the power to alter it, if you do not approve of it. The hon. member will realise that when he first asked for leave, I myself gave him every assistance so that his path might be smoothened. But the position is altered by the statement made by the Hon. the General Member and I personally would have expected that a publicist of Mr. Nariman's experience would have jumped at it, because once the Bill is submitted to the jurisdiction of the House the House can deal with the measure in any way it likes, in accordance with Rules and Standing Orders.

Mr. K. F. Nariman: "Well, Sir, I am taking the assurance of the Hon. the General Member, and I hope that that will meet the requirements of the case. I will not press the case."

From the above synopsis of the debate, you will see that before finally withdrawing, every effort was made either to get the motion adjourned or to have an idea of the measure contemplated to be introduced by the Government.

Another consideration that weighed with me in taking the step was the fact that in case of Government Bill, even if all the popular amendments were lost, still it would afford some relief, however meagre and miserly, to the poor tenant; whereas the rejection of a private bill would leave even the poorest class of tenants absolutely unprotected after the expiration of the period.

A vigorous agitation is necessary to secure the support of the majority to the popular amendments that will be introduced in the select committee.

I am writing to the Secretary, Swaraj Party, on the subject and probably a conference will be summoned on the return of Mr. M. R. Jayakar from Delhi. In the meantime different Associations interested in the tenants' welfare should continue to make ceaseless efforts to convince the moffussil members of the Council of the necessity of the relief and protection to the poor and middle class tenants of the city.—Yours etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

HEALTH EXHIBITION AT RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

The Minister of Public Health who opened Health Exhibition at Jubilee Hall this evening after explaining the object of Health Week movement particularly referred to leprosy. He said of all provinces in India, Burma had probably the greatest number of lepers in proportion to its population and trusted that the appeal which the Indian branch of British Empire Lep-Rosy Relief Association having the Governor as its Vice-President for Burma was now launching would meet with generous response. The Minister also dwelt upon duties of local bodies in respect of public health.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME NO. III.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jan. 26.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held, on the initiative of the Bandra Municipality, of the holders of land in Town-Planning Scheme No. III, Bandra, as the Municipality intends to make certain modifications to reduce its cost as far as possible.

The object of the meeting was to hear the views of persons concerned with the scheme after the Town-Planning Committee had explained the proposed modifications.

It would appear that the landowners of Pali, Bandra, are now very apathetic and quite unconcerned about their lands, although at one time they opposed the scheme, tooth and nail. Every opportunity has been given by the Municipality to the landowners to give their views on the scheme in its modified form explained at the meeting and special notices were sent to the affected landlords to be present at it.

Strange to say that although the scheme is a huge one and its calculated cost immense only about 33 landlords were present and few amongst them really realized the magnitude of the project and the cost it would entail on them and when the votes were taken 28 of those present were for the modified scheme and 5 for its radical cancellation.

It seems to be a characteristic feature of the residents to hurl abuse at the Municipality but these residents do not take into account their own negligence and their apathy to their own interests.

It is possible that in the near future a few discontented agitators might attempt to organise a meeting of protest and condemn the action of the Municipality. But it must be remembered that the Municipality has taken special care to see that the scheme is not hatched in 'camera,' and that every opportunity should be given to those concerned to express their views as to the advisability of accepting or rejecting the project.

IS THERE A CURE FOR LEPROSY?

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

II

There has been much discussion lately in the public press as to whether there is a "cure" for leprosy, some asserting that there is and others denying it.

There is no *specific* which will cure *every* case, but there is a treatment which when carried out thoroughly will in early cases cause the disappearance of all signs of the disease, and the patient may have a reasonable assurance that, provided he leads an active, healthy life and keeps free from other diseases which would weaken him, he will never see any signs of leprosy on his body again. This holds good for early cases, but the more the disease advances the more difficult it is to get rid of it.

So that though there is no "specific" which will cure every case there is a means of checking the disease in its earliest stage, that is, at the time when it may be first easily recognised by any doctor of intelligence who has been instructed regarding the disease. If every person suffering from early leprosy were to go to a doctor who could diagnose the disease and be treated by him thoroughly according to the latest methods, the disease would disappear from India and from the world within a generation. But there are difficulties in the way of this which will prevent such a rapid disappearance.

(1) The first of these is the ignorance of the doctors about leprosy. Many doctors holding high positions in this country are unable to diagnose the disease from its early signs, or to treat it efficiently once it is diagnosed.

(2) The second is the ignorance of the people and the fact that first signs do not as a rule cause pain or inconvenience to the patient; so that he supposes he is suffering from some trival ailment and does not seek the advice of the doctor.

(3) The third difficulty is the prejudice prevalent regarding leprosy which is supposed to be a sign of the displeasure of the Gods or to be hereditary instead of being what it really is, a disease caused by a smal organism growing in the skin and nerves of the body.

This wrong conception does great injustice to the unfortunate people who are known to be suffering from leprosy, causing them to lose their employment, to be outcasted and despised by their fellowmen even though the disease may be in its earliest stage and be no more in appearance than a small patch of ringworm and a good deal less contagious than ringworm. In its *very* earliest stage there is absolutely no danger as far as we are aware of the patient transmitting his disease to anyone else.

This prejudice however in the minds of the public leads to (4) Shame in the mind of the patient which prompts him to hide the presence of the disease as long as possible and when he can hide it no longer it is too late to treat it with any hope of rapid recovery.

These three factors—ignorance, prejudice and shame—are the principal allies of leprosy which prevent its being driven out of the country by early diagnosis and early treatment. If we can remove these three it will not take long to stamp it out.

In the middle Ages leprosy was as *common in England as it is in India to-day, but about 300 years ago it gradually disappeared as an endemic disease.* There was no specific to stamp leprosy out of England, *its disappearance was due to the improved general conditions* of life—better food, better sanitation, better houses.

The climatic conditions in India are less favourable than those in England, but the probability is that in spite of this the disease is not increasing as far as we can judge. Neither is it diminishing. This means that on an average every leper in one generation infects one healthy person in the next generation, though doubtless some lepers infect a great many more than one and others again do not infect any at all.

If this be so—if leprosy helped by its allies (ignorance, prejudice and shame) is just managing to hold its own—then what would be the result if these three allies were gradually removed. Surely we could expect that within a few generations the disease would entirely cease to exist.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MUSLIM GIRLS EXEMPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation held to-day it was resolved to exempt Mahomedan girls from compulsory education for two years. The question will be considered by the Corporation at the end of that period.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST AN EDITOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

Mr. K. Sriramalu, an overseer in the Rangoon Development Trust, filed a complaint to-day against Mr A. Narain Rao, M.L.C., Editor of the "Karnika Patrika" A Telegu Labour weekly, charging him with defamation, under section 500 I.P.C. Summons has been issued against the accused to appear in Court on the 9th February. This is the third defamation suit brought against Mr. Narain Rao.

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FUTURE OF INDIA.

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. GANDHI".

A BRITISH MISSIONARY VIEW.

India in the twentieth century was the subject dealth with by Mr. J. H. Oldham on the second day of the Manchester Conference of the student Christian movement held on January 2nd, under the presidency of M. Henriod at the Albert Hall. His analysis of the present state of affairs in India, writes the "Manchester Guardian," brought the speaker to the paradoxical conclusion that while in co-operation lay the only hope of the future for the two races concerned, effectively harmonious co-operation seemed to be out of reach. He pleaded, then, for an entirely new spirit among British and Indians, urging that it could only draw its inspiration from religious faith.

Mr. Oldham started his survey of present conditions from the significant figure of Mr. Gandhi—a small, frail, unassuming man, who had sacrificed considerable wealth and taken a vow of poverty, who lived in the greatest simplicity, wearing as a rule, only a loincloth of homespun cotton, whose name was a household word in India, who was loved and revered by millions of his countrymen, whose word was to many of them a command, and who, without material resources or any advantage derived from birth or position with no other force than that of the untameable human spirit and the power of what he believed to be truth, had, whether rightly or mistakenly, challenged and defied the wealth and might of the British Empire.

In the reason given by Mr. Gandhi for his opposition to British rule, Mr. Oldham found an illumination of the heart of the Indian problem. Mr. Gandhi believed that the relation between governors and governed had been morally bad for both races tending to produce in the British an attitude of arrogance, aloofness, haughty superiority, and sapping in the Indian people virility and independence and destroying their sense of responsibility and power of initiative.

The speaker saw no use in attempting to deal with the political problem in India until the depth and intensity of this feeling had been realised. The desire that burned like a flame in the hearts of educated Indians was that they should be masters in their own houses, and it seemed a fundamental weakness in the ordinary British attitude to Indian questions that it did not sufficiently recognise that Indian feeling was really the dominating fact in the situation. Uncorrected this defective vision might in the end frustrate all our well-intentioned efforts to do the right thing by India.

PEOPLE THE DECIDING FACTOR.

No sane Englishman could believe it possible to rule India by force alone. The government of three hundred millions of people by machine-guns was a manifest impossibility, and nothing was to be gained by demonstrating to our own satisfaction that the continuance of British rule was to India's advantage if the people of India were determined not to have it. If the peasants in any large numbers got it firmly into their heads that British rule was injurious and that they would be better off under Swaraj; if Indians in the mass reached a state of mind in which they had lost all faith and confidence in British intentions and became convinced that any risk was preferable to its continuance, then the British could do nothing more. It would make no difference whether the Indians were right or wrong, or whether their choice would lead them to the regeneration of their homes or plunge them in irremediable calamity. The way they felt and resolved would in the end determine the issue.

If the natural and legitimate desire of India to realise its manhood and assert its freedom were the sole issue, Mr. Oldham continued, the Indian problem would be relatively simple, and it would be the clear duty of England to bow to the demand.

But the problem was not so simple. While to many Indians, especially in certain moods, nothing seemed calculated to give relief except that British rule should end, the country as a whole had not yet made up its mind that it wanted Great Britain to leave India. Considerable sections of Indian opinion had doubts and fears of what might hapeen if Britain were to go. The hard fact, which no amount of aspiration and no sympathy with that aspiration could conceal, was that the population of India was far from homogeneous, and that the different communities inhabiting the land were separated from one another in large measure by mutual distrust. A strong effort was being made by the leaders of the various communities to overcome these animosities, and all friends of India must pray for its success but the antagonisms and suspicions of centuries could not be eradicated in a night.

British rule had been accepted by India largely because it had provided an impartial justice and held the scales even between the separated communities, but while Indians had appreciated this service, it was of course another question, which Indians were beginning insistently to ask, whether they had been equally just judges in questions between India and Great Britain where their own interests were involved.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Nevertheless, the speaker recognised, there were a thousand strands of various kinds by which the lives of the peoples of India were united with those of the West. Perhaps clear and unprejudiced eyes would appreciate that the fundamental problems of Indian life to-day were not so much political as economic. No doubt the chief social need of India to-day was a determined effort to deal with her economic problems, to improve her agriculture to foster her industries, and to elevate the conditions of life in the tens of thousands villages in which the overwhelming majority of her population were to be found. To eliminate economic evils demanded, among other things, technical ability and administrative experience which India had at present in insufficient measure, and which this country might help to supply.

Moreover, the British connection was a historic fact, and as a result of it British interests existed and had their own legitimate claim to consideration. They were not the primary consideration, which, he insisted, must always be the welfare of the people of India and their spiritual development. And even if the political connection were severed, commercial relations would continue and would need to be regulated and means would still have to be found of removing causes of friction and of maintaining peace.

An Indian friend had told the speaker that, if Great Britain was really sincere in her declarations, that the goal of her policy was for India to attain responsible government and become an equal partner in the Empire, it was a conception so new in the history of the world a vision so moving that he could count himself among those whose faces were set towards that goal. There remained all the time to be reckoned with that irresistible tide of Indian feeling which found the existing relationship intolerable and might at any moment smell and sweep everything before it, defeating all our efforts and irremediably extinguishing all our hopes.

NEW ATTITUDE NECESSARY.

Mr. Oldham was thus brought by his analysis of the problem to the view point from which the only hope of the future seemed to be in co-operation, and yet harmonious co-operation in present conditions seemed to be out of reach. The conclusion to which he was driven seemed to be that only an entirely new outlook a real conversion of our minds, would solve the problem.

On the British side we should have to get rid of the attitude of domination and racial exclusiveness which stood in the way of co-operation. This new attitude, if it could be brought about, would not only have a far-reaching effect on the personal and social relations between the races, but would greatly increase the chances of finding a solution of the political question.

We should never arrive at any understanding with India except on terms that were consistent with her self-respect, and in support of this contention the speaker quoted Mr. Gwynn, who had acted as special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in India, and whose book, Mr. Oldham said, was the best that had been written on the Indian situation.

A new spirit was needed equally on the Indian side. The Christian way of achieving things was to believe in people and transform them by believing in them., and if the principle was sound it must apply all round. As a Christian the Indian must believe not merely in the small handful of Englishmen who had demonstrated beyond all question their love for India but in the average Englishman and through believing in him make him a better man than he was. The new vision must come to birth in the hearts of a few young men or a few young women and spread by contagion, and if it was to grow it must draw its inspiration from religious faith.

It was because, as Mr. Gandhi had said, the most interesting fact about India just now was that it had begun to acknowledge Christ openly, that Mr. Oldham felt himself able to conclude his survey of modern India with a note of hope. More and more both Hindus and Moslems were adopting Christian standards, and Christian ideals in regard to the attitude to women, to children, to the untouchables were permeating the life of the people. Emphasis was being laid more and more upon service rather than upon renunciation, so that Mr. Gandhi could say, "With God the deed is everything, belief without deed is nothing." In the organised church India was as yet but little interested.

Of Western Christianity she was suspicious, but to the idea of Christ she was turning with deepened interest and increasing loyalty.

CALCUTTA SHOOTING CASE.

HOW THE TRAGEDY TOOK PLACE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day commenced the hearing of the case in which L. E. Rishmond stands charged with murdering E. W. Lord by firing a rifle at him. The public prosecutor in opening the case said that the accused did not pull on well with his wife who had obtained an attachment order for half of his pay. Richmond did not like Lord who used to often visit his house. On the evening of the day of occurrence Mrs. Richmond and a Mahomedan gentleman were playing in the verandah and Lord was also there. Richmond wanted his wife to pay four annas to the cook. The wife refused and Richmond in a rage wanted to assault his wife. But Lord interfered. It was alleged that the accused went to a room brought a loaded gun and fired at Lord killing him. Some witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT RESERVE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"With reference to the note published recently giving particulars of the facilities available for men to join the Reserve of the Mechanical Transport Service of the Indian Army, it has now been decided that only ex-service men of good character can enlist into the Reserve."

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

B. N. R. AGENT'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Sir George Godfrey, Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, giving evidence before the Indian Coal Committee said that the supply of wagons for coal and for traffic other than coal was regulated from day to day by a large number of varying factors. Broadly speaking during periods when the demand for wagons for the movement of general traffic and the movement of coal was in excess of the supply available, covered wagons were supplied for general traffic and open wagons for coal. The allotment was made personally by the Coal Manager at Adra. At present the supply of wagons was arranged according to the order of precedence laid down and when making allotment the capacity of each of the three coal bases was taken into account. Any restriction on the free movement of coal traffic was liable to cause congestion since it must retard or stop altogether the steady stream of traffic moving towards the point where the restriction existed. The maximum number of wagons cleared daily from the B. N. Railway including the number received from the E. I. Railway was 1,125 and the maximum amount of export and bunker coal supplied to and cleared from railway collieries was approximately 9,00,000 to 12,00,000 tons a year.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

POWER HOUSE OPENED.

(Associated Press).

BENARES. Jan 27.

The Maharaja of Patiala opened the Power House of the Hindu University today.

The Vice-Chancellor in his speech observed that the Engineering College was established with the help of the donation of Rs. 5 lakhs made by the Patiala Durbar and the recurring grant of Rs. 24,000 earmarked for the purpose. He added that so far the institution had cost Rs. 25 lakhs and needed Rs. 40 lakhs more to attain maximum efficiency. A donation of Rs. 2 lakhs and an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 from Jodhpur Durbar had made possible the opening of a Mining and Metallurgy Department. There were 450 students now on the roll of the College who included young men from the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay and some Indian States. The standard of efficiency aimed at for the final degree in engineering was the same as in the London University.

After opening the Power House, His Highness examined each section of the House with great interest.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

After over a month's adjournment the United Provinces Legislative Council assembled this morning with the Hon. Mr. Keane in the chair. The attendance was not large and only two non-official resolutions were discussed. A resolution recommending the introduction of technical teaching in the Middle and High Schools was passed after a prolonged discussion. It was pointed out by Government that there were already 13 technical institutions in the Province where special technical subjects were taught and that there was no demand for such a sweeping change in the curriculum of Secondary Schools. A second resolution recommending to Government to make the courses of study easier and reduce the number of sujects prescribed for the middle and high school examinations was opposed by Government and defeated by the casting vote of the President.

The Council meets again to-morrow.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

APPEAL TO LABOURERS IN INDIA.

Mr. Jhabvala addresses as Hon. Secretary of the Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress an appeal to all connected with labour movement in India in the course of which he says:—

In my last letter I gave a brief picture of the conditions under which a labourer works in a factory or workshop. Now let us see what sort of life he leads outside these premises and what moral and material effects, the surroundings of the workshop have on him.

As we have seen the poor labourer has to work every day for ten long hours. Being fatigued of labour in a close atmosphere, he goes out in a sullen mood and finds relief in the grog shops. The money earned by the sweat of his brow swells the purse of the liquor vendor, who plies his trade of poisoning human beings. From the den of satan, after spending a good part of his day's wages, he goes home and finds that there is nothing or insufficient to fill his stomach with. This rouses his wrath and his innocent wife is unfortunate victim. Thus there is want of domestic peace and social discord.

After having undergone physical torture at his factory or workshop he finds no peace at home. His mind is uneasy and perhaps he passes a disturbed night only to wake up in the morning to undergo his daily round of physical and mental tortures.

Now let us examine the condition of his home. It is sometimes more wretched than his workshop. He cecupies with several others a room measuring few feet. In this tiny room, which perhaps is no better than a stable for animals, he passes the rest of his time. The labour who is the producer of all the wealth of big cities has not even his head even a decent roof to give him shelter. The capitalist who built the chawl had only one object in view, viz. to make his capital yield the largest dividend. He did not care whether his tenent would get fresh air to breathe and proper light. It was sufficient for him to be able to erect so many pigeon holes in which to thrust these human pigeons. The conveniences necessary for keeping dwelling places sanitary are conspicuous by their absence. The atmosphere in and round his house is filthy and tells upon his and his family's health. To misery is added the curse of ill-health. Ill-health means doctor's bills or a lingering death. Besides ill-health enforces abstention from work which results in a cut in the wages. The employer does not care whether the labourer who mints gold for him is in good health or not. In good health or bad health he must attend to his work or is likely even to be dismissed. This the same woeful story again. Our labouring population is almost wholly illiterate. Very few of them can sign their names even. From his childhood the labourer grows up in darkness to be yoked by the employer till his death. Neither society nor the state takes the trouble of giving him education. This want of education leads him to all the bad ways of life and he drags on a miserable existence.

Thus mental, moral and physical hardships are sure to exist as long as labour does not organise itself. Through organisation alone lies its salvation. I take this opportunity of requesting the various unions to send as their affiliation fees, the names of delegates and copies of the resolutions which they may wish to bring forward.

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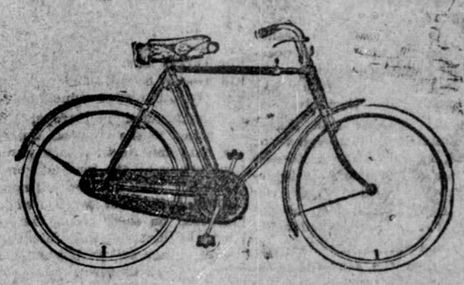

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NEED TO FIGHT POVERTY AND IGNORANCE.

MR. BAPTISTA ON HOUSING SCANDAL.

The following are extracts from the speech of Dr. S. P. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Parel Conference, held at the Bombay Working Men's Institute, Parel, on the 18th instant:—

The main object of holding these conferences is to place before the general public and the constituted authorities the various directions in which it is desired to bring about the amelioration of the conditions in which the people and especially the working and poorer classes of the northern portion of the city, live.

It is not easy for these people to make their wants known, to get a hearing for themselves or to express their feelings. This duty must be performed by those who benefit by their labour, by their local and other representatives, by those who live and work amongst them and by those who have devoted their life to the service of their fellow-men.

This work is beset with many difficulties. Oftener than not, the pre-conceived notions and the want of knowledge of those very people for whom this work is undertaken will stand in the way of satisfactory progress. They are imbued with century-old notions and habits, and to overcome their unwillingness and inability to get out of the deep-worn rut requires no small amount of patience and perseverance. For all that, they are not difficult to deal with if treated with a little tact, sympathy and a due regard for their mental condition. They will respond gratefully to your efforts once you succeed in overcoming their prejudices and convincing them of the bona-fides of your intentions.

MR. BAPTISTA'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following address was delivered by Mr. Joseph Baptista, M.L.C., who presided over the session:—

I sincerely thank you for the honour you have done me by electing me President of this Conference. The chief object of this Conference is limited and parochial. It aims at improving the conditions of a part of a big city. Parel is the most backward part of Bombay and as such movements like the present Conference are specially necessary in this locality. The workers are the real producers of the wealth of Bombay as of the world, but they never enjoy the fruit of their labour in an adequate measure. In particular, the needs of this mass of people are neglected, partly through indifference and partly through culpable ignorance. The persons in power or in a position to influence policy have been accustomed to assume that these masses can live without the amenities of life which are necessary in the case of their own or the upper middle classes. Fortunately for these classes, the public conscience with regard to the needs of the labouring classes is being awakened though rather slowly, and more men of proletarian sympathies are coming forward to espouse their cause. These sympathies are stimulated to some extent by the fortunate but accidental circumstances that some of their grievances are shared by the educated people of the lower middle class who have during the last few years come to reside on this side of the city on account of scarcity of houses in the other part of the city where the middle class people generally live.

This session is the third session of the Conference and I have no doubt the last two sessions have considerably helped in mobilising and educating public opinion in this locality. In spite of it, many of the grievances still continue, but we should not expect immediate effects. We must learn to labour and to wait. We cannot expect to transform Bombay into a home for heroes. We cannot expect even to provide cottages for our workers. We are constrained to confine them into chawls; but I had hoped the Development Directorate would have aspired to a higher standard of chawl accommodation for the wearied workers. But even these chawls are not available and the poorer workers are consigned to slumland where their physique is impaired and life shortened. The fundamental obstacle is the poverty of the people and our late Governor very considerately relieved the employers in the city and particularly the mill-owners of their humane obligations to find good accommodation for their employees—an obligation they were willing to discharge with the help of loans at 6 per cent. from Government during the era of phenomenal prosperity and prodigious profits. It may be assumed as an axiom that the workers will never realise their rights and rightful share in the wealth they produce, unless they are educated to know and to assert their rights and discharge their responsibilities.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

We have to fight poverty and ignorance as most of the ills from which the bulk of the people suffer are due to these factors. There has been a Clamour for Free and Compulsory Education and the proposal hung fire for a long time so far as this first city in India was concerned, owing to a tussel over finance between the Municipal Corporation and the Government. Now it is definitely decided to introduce Free and Compulsory Primary Education shortly. However, the Corporation has decided to introduce this compulsion only in F and G Wards. There is a large population belonging to the labouring, especially the Depressed Classes in E Ward to which compulsion in education must also be extended immediately. Moreover, the present system of education has to be considerably reformed and as a first necessary step to it some provision ought to be made for imparting technical instruction along with education in the three R's. The charge of inefficiency is levelled against Indian workmen, but how can they be made more efficient in their work without education,—education that will enable them not only to read and write, but also to use their hands? The more they are educated, the better producers of wealth they will become.

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES.

To have the efficiency of the people increased to the necessary degree, we must have men who are physically fit. But physical fitness cannot be expected from the people who are compelled to live in insanitary dwellings amid insanitary surroundings. Bombay and especially its mill area is notorious for its high infant mortality. The negligence of the landlord and the Municipality in respect of the sanitation of the working class localities is mainly responsible for this extremely unsatisfactory state of things. This can be remedied only through education, organization and agitation. The ordinary needs of these working class localities are not attended to, simply because the voice of the people is not sufficiently loud and there is no enough pressure through constant agitation. The capitalist class has been exploiting these people and has not taken care to look beyond the inexorable law of supply and demand. They pride themselves on having provided employment to thousands of men and women, but they have not taken the trouble to see to what degradation they have reduced the men and women on whose labour they have flourished. The mills and factories have attracted thousands of people from the mofussil, but no steps have been taken to provide decent dwellings for them. The City Improvement Trust under the excuse of improving the city demolished hundreds of houses and chawls and failed to make provision of cheap sanitary houses for the people who were unhoused by its operations. The demolishing policy of the Trust coupled with the increasing population of the city caused a serious shortage of houses which resulted in high rents. The most incomprehensible policy was to neglect erecting dwellings when labour and materials were comparatively cheap and embarking upon an energetic activity when labour and materials were expensive, thereby increasing the cost by 200 per cent. and reducing the number of tenements. Then came on the scene, merchants and manufacturers who had in their business during the war made large fortunes. Not knowing what use to make of their fabulous fortunes they began speculating in land and thereby forcing the price higher and higher. Reaction came with the dissipation of fortunes in reckless speculation but things have not yet begun to improve to any appreciable degree. The Development Directorate was inaugurated with fifes and drums and a flourish of trumpets proclaiming their resolution to reduce the famine of houses by erecting a large number of buildings. The mistake they made was to relieve the employers of their duty in this direction and having too many irons at the fire, but now even the Directorate has suspended, if not abandoned, their programme of chawl construction. What they have constructed is incomparably below the standard of houses for workmen in England. The Engineers responsible for the planning and erection of these chawls seem to have proceeded upon the assumption that the minimum of space, light and air are sufficient for the workers in Bombay. I anticipate that within a generation when workers are able to assert and enforce their requirements by workmen's organizations these chawls are sure to be denounced as *"unfit for human habitation."* The scandal does not end here. The rents charged by the Development Department for the rooms in their chawls are prohibitive in the case of the poor workmen. The minimum rent is about Rs. 10. No man with monthly wages of Rs. 25 to 30 only can afford to pay Rs. 10 as rent. The average daily wages of 50 per cent. of the mill operatives in Bombay is under one rupee. These chawls cannot be occupied by the workers for whom they were intended. The problem of providing a sufficient number of cheap sanitary houses remains still unsolved and the workmen have to make their voice heard in this respect. I would recommend a reduction to Rs. 5 per tenement, even if it entailed a considerable loss in the economic rent, for the health of the people is more important and the mill-owners might be required to pay a higher rate of cotton duty. For which [illegible] diseases, crime and drunkenness the slums are responsible, and it is no exaggeration to say that the housing problem is the root of all the social problems.

PLAY AND RECREATION GROUNDS.

It is also the duty of the State and the Municipality to provide playing and recreation grounds in the working class localities. Healthy recreation promotes health and moral and physical development. The efficiency of people depends to a large extent on the manner in which they spend their leisure. The provision of open spaces at suitable distances will enable people to spend their leisure in a better way and the open spaces will also act as lungs that will help to circulate fresh air in the congested areas. We have to bring home to the city fathers and mothers that open spaces are not a luxury but a necessity, the absence of which is attended with dire results both physically and morally. It is a penny-wise pound-foolish policy that denies these necessities to the people.

WATER AND LIQUOR.

A good deal of insanitation one sees in the working class localities can be attributed to insufficient supply of water and the evil is still more serious in that this scarcity of water destroys that spirit of neighbourliness which is conducive to a happy social life. The origin of a number of assault and murder cases is due to quarrels at the water-taps in chawls. But the irony is this that while people clamour for more water, for more light and air, they have not to clamour for liquor, for, a paternal Government brings grog-shops to their very doors. I shall not be surprised if there were more grog-shops in the city than grain-shops. I am certain that if you come across a dispensary you may be sure that the Pitha is in the neighbourhood. Without abundant light and air and plentiful recreation the craving for fire-water increases to refresh their drooping spirits and relieve the tedium of their monotonous life. I find, towns drink five times more than rural areas and Bombay consumes 30 per cent of the total consumption in the British district of Bombay Presidency according to the Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1922-23. The Advisory Committees have not made any impression on the Excise Policy and local option has been reduced to a sham. The present economic degradation and unhappy family life of the workmen is in a large measure due to drink. So long as there are liquor shops open at convenient distances no amount of abstinence or temperance propaganda will be of any considerable use because the temptation is irresistible. The men who drink admit this fact and I am confident that they will be the last to complain if liquor is made contraband in Bombay. I am afraid we shall have to wait till the Greek Calends for the policy of prohibition. But some mitigation of the drink evil can be effected by closing the grog-dens for a week from pay-days and holidays. It is a common experience in these parts of the city that the consumption of liquor is the greatest on pay-days and holidays and it will not be too much to demand that liquor shops should be closed at least on these days. The publican's loss will go to nourish the wife and the little ones. The resulting sobriety will produce more love and kindness and fewer kicks and blows and less bad language.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE.

Before concluding, I must refer to two necessary reforms in the interest of the general public and especially in the interest of the labouring classes. The first necessity is the Widening of the Franchise. According to the present rules a man paying monthly Rs. 10 or more as rent becomes entitled to vote at the Municipal election and this standard is as high as that prescribed for elections to the Provincial Legislature. This anomaly ought to be removed especially in view of the fact that a large number of workmen pay less than Rs. 10 as the monthly rent of their rooms. A glance at the voters' list will easily convince one of the fact that at present the number of voters among the mill hands and other workmen is extremely small and so long as this vast number of men remains unrepresented, the Constitution of the Municipal Corporation and the Legislative Council cannot be said to be really democratic. The sanitary and other evils from which the working classes have to suffer will never be satisfactorily remedied till the workmen have been given a voice in the election of the representatives of these Wards. The present distribution of seats is very defective. The proper basis is population. At present the number of the people's representatives in the Municipal Corporation is not proportionate to the number of the people living in the different Wards and this disproportionate representation is further affected by the undemocratic method of nomination. This is materially responsible for the negligence displayed in providing for the needs of the working classes. So long as nominations are made and employers' organizations have special representations, the workmen have a just claim for representation by nomination, and election by trade unions. I am strongly in favour of a Minister of Labour for our Province. The other reform which I would like to suggest is creation of Local Committees composed of men of status in the locality. They are likely to make the Municipal Maternity Homes and the Municipal Dispensaries more popular as they ought to be. Ordinarily private institutions of similar descriptions are popular. The reason is that there is a tendency in India for public servants to be the masters of the public. Also we know that in spite of strict regulations laid down for safeguarding public health, the supervision of tea-shops, sweet-meat shops and vegetables and meat stalls and milk supply is very unsatisfactory and very little improvement is seen in these things, as the rules are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I have no doubt that the sanitary committees of local men in small areas will work wonders for the health of the city. Such committees will not only provide a link between the public and the Municipal Corporation but will also help the responsible Executive Health Officers in carrying out their duties through their subordinates more efficiently. What we must endeavour to attain is to inculcate in the Municipal Officials a genuine spirit of social service, for then their work will be a labour of love and their reward will be health and happiness of the city population.

MONEY-LENDERS.

I have seen the copy of the resolutions drafted by the Reception Committee and the list is nearly as complete as it can be. But I wish a resolution were added requesting the Government to introduce a Bill in the Legislative Council for registering and restricting the activities of professional money-lenders on the lines of the Bill introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council. All of us know how the poor working class people are fleeced by professional money-lenders like Marwaries and Pathans. The activities of these sharks in human forms ought to be regulated and their poor victims protected. We also know that some of these professional money-lenders help dacoits and theives in disposing of stolen property and the compulsory registration will also be helpful to the Police in the investigation of the crime.

APPEAL TO LOWER MIDDLE CLASS.

Lastly I would like to appeal to the lower middle class people to make a common cause with the working classes, as the interests of both are nearly identical and both are being exploited by the capitalists and the needs and grievances of both are treated with indifference by the bureaucrats and the aristocrats who possess most of the power in political and civic matters. Let the poor workers whether they work with their hands or with their brain combine and their power will be irresistible.

Workers of Bombay! unite. You have nothing to lose. You have everything to gain. I wish you all success from the bottom of my heart in your work of organization, and through organization all success in your efforts at social and economic amelioration.

STALL-KEEPERS OF CRAWFORD MARKET.

On behalf of the Stall-keepers' Association of Crawford Market, Mr. Jhabvala has addressed a letter to all the members of the Standing Committee in the course of which he states as follows:—

As a member of the Standing Committee you may be aware that it is intended to raise the rents of the stalls in the Crawford Market. On behalf of their Association I beg to approach you that you will be pleased to consider among others the following points in favour of the stall-keepers and will kindly influence the Standing Committee with your valuable opinion in favour of withdrawing all such proposed increases.

The arguments raised by the men are as follows:—(1) The present times are very bad especially for the stall-keepers. (2) That the increases made are too great for the stall-keepers in the present slack years to bear. (3) That the Municipality as the custodian of rights of the poor should consider their case in a more liberal spirit. I do not desire to lengthen the point but beg to enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by them at their public meeting held on Sunday last. I am working with these men to represent their case only with a humanitarian point in view and hope you will also please sympathise with them in the spirit.

The following resolutions passed by the shop-keepers of Crawford Market and employees of their meeting held on 18-1-25:—

(1) This meeting of the shop-keepers of Crawford Market expresses its deep sense of regret at the great hardship that will be entailed upon them by the enforcement by the Bombay Municipality of a new regulation to take increased rents from the shop-keepers of Crawford Market as in these days of hardship when trade is so slack such kind of increase will greatly affect their trade. (2) This meeting expresses its sence of indignation at the Municipal officers exacting fines from the shop-keepers whenever slight delays are caused in the payment of their rents. (3) This meeting appoints the following Committee to see the Municipal authorities in the matter and to carry on such correspondence and other business as may be necessary in the representation of the grievances of the shop-keepers.: (1) Mr. Nur Mohomed, (2) Mr. Habib Bhoy, and 17 others. (4) This meeting appoints the following committee of representatives of shop-keepers to adopt such measures as may be necessary for the formation of central association in the interest of the shop-keepers of Crawford Market and the employees:—(1) Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, (2) Mr. Nur Mohomed, (3) Mr. Habib Bhoy, and 17 others.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent adverti ements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, *i e*, As. 5.
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

In conformity with your directions the medicine was used for 21 days which has t ansformed me into a hale and hearty man. If it pleases God I would try my best to secure the sale of medicine which deserves appreciation. I thank you thousands of times.

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by

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This space has been placed at the disposal of the Indian Council as a token of the Sympathy of "Bombay Chronicle" with this Appeal.

SARVAJANIK A. V. SCHOOL, KATAGAM.

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the above School took place on the 25th inst. under the presidentship of R. B. Bhimbhai. After prayers to God in the beginning, some English and Gujarati dialogues and recitations with harmonium were performed. After that Prof. Trivedi, Mr. Bhulabhai Kaverji (President, Village School-Committee, the donor of the Sch. Building) and Nagarji Pragji delivered speeches befitting the occasion. The chief points on which the speakers laid stress were of fixing the grades of the teachers and increasing the Reserve Fund of the School.

The President after summing up distributed prizes to the successful boys.

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